The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1870. NO. 113.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian Struggle.

Failure of the Negotiations for the Surrender of Metz.

The Capitulation of the Garrison Looked for at an Early Day.

Bitsche Vigorously Besieged by Eight Thousand German Troops.

Lyons Provisioning for a Two Months' Siege.

Conflicting Reports Concerning the Movements of the Armies on the Loire.

Large Force of Prussians Believed to be Marching into Normandy.

Loss of the Steamship Cambria on the Irish Coast.

Fate of the Crew and Passengers as Yet Unknown.

FRANCE.

THE ARMIES ON THE LOIRE.

TOURS, Oct. 21.—Contradictory rumors are flying about concerning the movements of the hostile armies on the Loire, but the general impression is that the Prussians are no longer coming this way, and that a large force of the enemy is marching to Normandy, where there are fewer troops to oppose them. The French Army of the Loire in camp is improving daily. The officers are extremely rigorous in enforcing discipline, and numbers of soldiers have been shot for disobedience of orders. The men are now in fine condition and spirits.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 20, via LONDON.—All last night the Parisians kept up a steady fire on the Prussian outposts. The latter were well protected and suffered no losses.

On the 17th a German detachment occupied Mont Didier, capturing four officers and 170 Mobile Gardes.

It is believed that a formal summons to surrender will precede the bombardment of Paris.

SORTIE FROM PARIS.

ROCROY, Oct. 20.—Dubost, delegate from Paris to Tours, who landed near this town in a balloon, gives further particulars of the last fight near Paris. The Prussians in force, on the evening of the 17th, attacked the redoubt of Hautes Bruyeres, near Ivry, and were repulsed. With redoubled forces, they renewed the attack at once the next morning, but, after a three hours' struggle, were again repulsed. Dubost says in all the recent conflicts around Paris the French had the best of it. The activity of the citizens was prodigious. The city was making twenty-five mitrailleuses per week, 2,000,000 of cartridges daily, and cannon and munitions in proportion.

ST. QUENTIN.

ST. QUENTIN, Oct. 21.—A force of 5,000 men, under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, with twelve regiments, is marching on the town.

BITSCHE INVESTED.

Bitsche was yesterday invested by 8,000 men, with heavy guns from Strasbourg. The siege will be pushed.

METZ.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The special correspondent of the New York Tribune before Metz telegraphs to-day that negotiation for the surrender of Metz failed, and the envoy returned to the beleaguered town. General Bazaine proposed to surrender all his own army on the same terms as the surrender at Sedan, except that the regular garrison of Metz should continue to hold the fortress, thus releasing at least half the army. General Moltke refused these terms, because a reduced garrison could hold out longer. Surrender is expected early.

[Special Despatch to the New York Herald.]

TOURS, Oct. 20—Evening.—It is positively contradicted by the French Government that Boyer's mission to the Prussian King related to the capitulation of Bazaine, and it is now stated that his object was to urge permission to remove women, children, and invalids from Metz, for the sake of humanity, which request was positively refused.

A journal published by the Germans here confirms the report that General Boyer's visit to King William was to treat for the surrender of Metz.

BOURGES.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A Prussian attack on Bourges is probable, as that city has a large arsenal and several foundries.

THE POLITICAL AGITATORS.

[Special Despatch to the New York Herald.]

TOURS, Oct. 21.—Gambetta urges the strongest arbitrary measures against the disaffected political persons who are agitating Lyons, Rouen, Tours, and other places, and says that at the present time such persons are dangerous enemies and traitors to the country, and should be treated as such. Other members of the government are more timid, and fear compromising republican principles.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Preparations are completed for the removal of the governmental departments at a moment's notice. The papers, books, and correspondence are kept packed, with the exception of such as are required for immediate use, and a strong force of mounted guards is ready at all hours to start as an escort.

STENAY.

The Prussian commandant of Stenay was forced to retire from the town, on the 11th, by a sortie from Montmedy.

LYONS.

LYONS, Oct. 20.—Orders have been issued to supply this city with provisions for 75,000 men for two months. Troops in the rural districts are ready to march, and are waiting orders to proceed to Lyons.

THE NORMANS SPOILING FOR A FRAY.

ROUEN, Oct. 20—Evening.—The Normans are eager for the fight. General Briand is in command of the troops.

FRENCH PROWESS.

French scouts, near Blois, have taken a number of Uhlans prisoners.

A band of Franc-Tireurs brought into Nemours eight Hussars, captured out of a foraging party, the rest of whom, with their officers, were killed.

ST. CLOUD.

It is positively asserted here that the Prussians fired the chateau of St. Cloud to conceal their depredations. Citizens of St. Cloud charge that all the valuables in the palace had disappeared before the fire broke out.

CHATEAU D'UN.

The government here has appropriated 100,000 francs to repair the buildings of Chateau D'Un, and as a testimonial of its heroic defence.

ENTRENCHED CAMPS.

It is stated that leading military engineers are to form a series of entrenched camps in which the new troops will be drilled and formed into corps d'armee. The National Guard will be obliged to pass certain days in these camps.

PERSONAL.

Thiers has arrived here. General Bourbaki and staff passed through to-day on their way to Lille.

MAGNY THREATENED.

A body of the enemy crossed the Seine, and marched in the direction of Magny.

VIOLENT STORM.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A violent storm passed over the seat of war around Paris last night.

AMIENS.

The department of Somme is declared in a state of siege, and energetic preparations are being made at Amiens, the capital, for defence. A force of 7,000 Prussians, which was advancing on the city, has returned to Breteuil.

THE BLACK MAIL BUSINESS ON A LARGE SCALE.

Papers found at the Tuileries show that the Director General of the Secret Police, at Paris, was a regular jobber and black-mailer. He established financial relations with journalists, politicians, speculators, and bankers, and used his office to the fullest advantage. Some of the highest persons in France were compromised by his revelations.

AMBASSADORS DETAINED.

TOURS, Oct. 21.—The Papal Nuncio and Colombian Minister are unable to leave, owing to the refusal of the Prussians to permit any passage through the lines.

ARROGANT INTERFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—It is said Bismark has required the foreign Ministers at Paris to communicate with their governments only by open despatches.

VICTOR HUGO.

Victor Hugo has declined a request of the government to stimulate the provinces.

RUMORS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—A London special declares an alliance will soon be formed between Austria and Germany.

A report from private sources of peace made between Bismark and Bazaine, with the concurrence of Trochu's government, obtains credence with many.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—Only 300 citizens of Strasbourg were killed at the siege of that city.

At Verdun, as at Paris, the besieged are squandering their ammunition by random firing.

Strasbourg has again been opened to railway traffic. Trains now arrive and depart regularly.

TOURS, Oct. 21.—Severe measures are proclaimed against foreigners found in arms on the French side.

The French are shelling Meudon.

[illegible] at Cherbourg to-day from England.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The French squadron [illegible] off Heligoland on Tuesday. A Hamburg despatch of to-day's date reports that nothing has [illegible]

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

[illegible] from the army of the Loire or [illegible] of the Prussians.

It is rumored that the French attacked Orleans, where the enemy are said to have left a small garrison, well supplied with artillery. The [illegible] have been urging the government to make strenuous efforts to reconquer the city.

Keratry, recalled from Madrid, arrived to-day. The government may be [illegible] to have an important military command. Keratry did some brilliant service in Mexico against the guerillas.

The number of volunteers from the United States, arrived by the Ville de Paris, received to-day arms and uniforms. They will be employed as Franc-tireurs in the rear of the Prussians, obstructing the railway and burning forage.

Official advices of the 19th show that the resolution of the defenders of the capital is unabated. Work on the fortifications on all sides of the city is completed. The French have retaken the positions at Vitry, Villejuif, Cachan, Ivry, Suresnes, Puteaux, Courbevoie, Asnieres, Pierrefitte, Stains, Lacour, Neuve, Fontenay, Nogent Sur Marne, and hold also the bridge of Joinville, and the Island of Gennevilliers. The forts are filled with 2,140 guns, manned by 15,000 men. In the magazines are 3,000,000 kilogrammes of powder, and each gun has a supply of 500 balls. The manufacture of rifled cannon, mitrailleuses, Chassepots, cartridges, and other munitions, continues with great activity, and the supply of provisions is ample. The authorities of Paris have suppressed female military organizations which were forming.

The inhabitants of Chateau Neuf who went to ask the Prussian General for delay in the payment of a large sum levied on the place, were assured that the General had no knowledge of such requisition.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to the appointment of Morton, says: "A thoroughly incompetent person is selected to represent the United States in England, and is instructed, first, to bully, and next, to threaten war. This incompetent person hesitates, probably preferring a domestic skirmish with the Democrats to a war with England."

The Catholic hierarchy of Great Britain have issued a protest against the action of the Italian Government in occupying the Papal territory. They call upon all good Catholics to form prayer unions to protest against the treatment of the Pope, and to prepare documents on the subject, which may be made the basis of an appeal to the British Parliament.

The steamer Enterprise, from Galveston to Londonderry, picked up a boat off Innishtrahull Head, at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon, containing a sailor and corpse of a girl. The sailor stated that the steamer Cambria, of the Anchor Line, from New York, struck at 10 o'clock the night previous on Innistrahull Island, and became a total wreck. Four other boats, containing passengers, left the steamer, but have not yet been heard of. The sailor reports that his own boat was upset and all in it but himself drowned.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Agents of the Anchor Line at Glasgow have received full confirmation of the loss of their steamship Cambria, on Wednesday night. The sailor who was saved is now in Londonderry. His name is Gartland, and he is a native of Armagh, Ireland. No tidings of the missing boats.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The steamship Cambria took out 137 passengers,—forty-two cabin, eight intermediate, and sixty-seven steerage. Among the passengers was General Davis, of Chicago. The cargo consisted of wheat, flour, cotton, fish-oil, apples, and barrel staves. The following is a complete list of her passengers: Leonard Hermann, Samuel Kronheim, A. L. Holland, Jas. Hagie and wife, Jos. Clarx, Colonel Hayden, wife and daughter; General Davis, of Chicago; Jas. Purse, wife and two children; George Wilson, Henry Zimmerman, Geo. Wildfang, Jos. Smith and wife, Genevia Mayer, Robert Allen, W. Ester and four children, Isabella Allen and infant, Robert McLaren, H. McGiery, Alex. Cumming, Hubert Coker, Felix Cassidy, Daniel McAllister, Robt. Elliott, Wm. Elliott, J. R. Nievenkamp, L. J. J. Nievenkamp, Mrs. A. Weir, Wm. Hill and child, Henry Waltman, Harriet McCready, Mary Adams, Agnes Barr, S. D. Greevey and wife, James Baird, Mathew Mowett, Robert Patton, L. Gilmour, Mrs. Estelle, Mrs. Young, Eliza Callahan, Ann O'Neill, William Miss, P. Doherty, Miss Doherty, James Cannon, Mensel Colbert, Hugh Lockhart, Thos. Hansen, George Brutchan, Jesse Greenlee, Miss Ann Storrs, Mrs. E. H. Pusey, Wm. Bingham, Jr., wife, and two children, Mrs. McRae and two children, George T. Emery and wife, Agnes Notman, Mrs. Peoples, Jno. Hobson and wife, Mrs. A. A. Pell and child, Michael Finnerty, Geo. Hill, Jno. McGarkian, Michael Tiffany, Charles Peterson, Archibald Baird, Carl A. Pahlman, Geo. O'Connor, Jorgen Gullicksen, Hans Hanson, Aug. Janson, John Fleming, Cath. McLaughlin, Jas. Reach, Mrs. J. Ransom, Mrs. Remington, Albert Hudson, Pat. Nunn, Susan McLainbridge, John Lynch, Bridget Thornton, Mary Green, Margaret Boyle, Arthur McCoy, Annie Evart, Gregory Shoil, wife and child, John Denmorant, John Marshall, Wm. Bensaker, John Clark, Agnes Boyd, N. Duncan, Aug. Johnson, Jas. Klown, Jas. Miller, Arch. McIntyre, H. Rush.

Balfe, the musical composer, died to-day, aged 62.

An address was presented to President Reyes, of Liberia, at the Bridge House, London Bridge, yesterday, by a deputation headed by Mr. Cave, M. P. The Earl of Shaftesbury sent a letter to Reyes saying he had intended to be present, and apologizing for his absence. A letter was received from Mr. Moran, Secretary of the United States Legation, also apologizing for his inability to be present. The deputation was composed of [illegible]

EDINBURGH, Oct. 21.—The German steamer Westphalia, of the Hamburg-American line, is still at Leith, awaiting orders.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The exploring steamer Arctic, from Dover Straits, has arrived at Dundee.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has an article on the government control of telegraphs, in which it adduces facts and figures to show that the business of telegraphing has declined since the Postal Department assumed its management. It says the estimates in the budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are belied by the result. So far from realizing the profit predicted by Mr. Lowe from the telegraph service, the government will be fortunate if the receipts pay the expenses.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The steamship Pennsylvania, hence for New York, fell back on account of heavy weather.

A letter from Havre reports that a British legion is forming for the assistance of France.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Oct. 21.—Signor Sella, Minister of Finance, says the transfer of the capital to Rome is no longer doubtful, but it requires the sanction of Parliament.

Mazzini has been ordered to remain at Leghorn.

Signor Lanza has gone to visit Victor Emanuel.

ROME, Oct. 20.—Minister Sella assured a delegation of the citizens of Rome to-day that the King desired the Romans to receive him in their city. The harmonizing of the laws of the Roman States with those of the kingdom, he added, required time, and he had every reason to hope the work would be completed without prejudice to the institutions of Rome.

The 29th of October is fixed as the day of the entry of the King into Rome.

The Roman provinces are to be consolidated into one, with five prefectures.

ROME, Oct. 21.—The Pope has formally suspended the session of the Œcumenical Council on the ground that there has been a sacrilegious invasion of the territory of the Church, which might prevent the freedom of action of the Pope and fathers. The jubilee in honor of the council, however, is not suspended.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 19.—Topete's newspaper organ here advocates the granting of liberal reforms to Cuban insurgents, and urges the government to seek glory in that direction. Prim, though visited by Castellar and others, makes no disclosure of his policy or intention.

It is reported that the candidature of the Duke of Aosta for the throne of Spain has been definitely accepted.

The object of Keratry's visit to this city is variously stated. He has made no official announcement of his mission to the government. The impression is that he seeks an offensive and defensive alliance by representing that Italy will join France if Spain does. Should this be his purpose, he will certainly fail.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 21.—General Sheridan is here. The report that MacMahon has arrived here is untrue.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—The *Staats Anzeiger* advertises an issue of 65,000,000 thalers at five per cent, payable in six months.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The ship Oceana, with a cargo of petroleum, from New York, is stranded at the mouth of the Weser. Her crew has been saved.

RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The latest St. Petersburg letter says: "In Russia there are 667 cotton factories, employing 150,000 operatives, and manufacturing Bokhara, Indian, and Persian cotton goods to the extent of $60,000,000 per annum. This trade has grown up since 1860."

Murder at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Oct. 21.—Lena Schwarzsch, a German servant girl in the employ of Mrs. Fiske, was shot dead to-day by a negro named Henry Butcher, who also, afterward, attempted to shoot the daughter of Fiske. Evidence before the Coroner's jury showed that no provocation was given the murderer. His trial will take place to-morrow.

California Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—The California Medical Society, at a recent session, refused to admit ladies as members of the society.

The First National Gold Bank of San Francisco was organized yesterday, by the election of Directors. Capital, $1,000,000. It will commence business on the 1st day of January next.

Co-operative Shoe Manufactories.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—It is authoritatively stated by the members of the Crispin Association that they intend to petition the next Legislature to charter co-operative manufactories on the principle that the State has followed heretofore in regard to railroads.

Small-pox in the Red River Country.

TORONTO, Oct. 21.—Advices from Fort Garry to the 9th, state that the small-pox is committing fearful ravages in the West, and that the Indians are dying in thousands, and the plains are covered with putrified corpses [illegible] All quiet at Fort Garry.

Verdict in the Boston Drowning Case.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The jury in the [illegible]

Marine Disasters in the Gulf of Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—[illegible]

[illegible] one or other of the vessels. They were owned in New York.

[illegible] a life jacket, marked "Marmora," was picked up.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The crew of the missing steamer Marmora, which left New Orleans Oct. [illegible], consisted of Captain Willett and twenty-five men, and the total value of the cargo was [illegible].

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The gold loan market was easier to-day, which was attributed to the action of one of the Canada banks in restoring to the market gold which was yesterday withheld. There is a report also that the Treasury will begin the prepayment of the November interest, without rebate, to-morrow or the day after. The Treasury officials seem to know nothing of the matter. Gold opened at 112⅝, declined to 112¼, and rallied again in the afternoon, closing at 112⅝. The final borrowing rates were 1-64 and flat, and for carrying 3 per cent was paid. The report of the loss of gold from the Bank of England had no effect on the premium.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was heavy and lower. [illegible]

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds were firm, but inactive. The decline in gold has, temporarily at least, checked the purchases by the German bankers.

MONEY.

The money market was without apparent change, the supply being ample at 5@6 per cent, according to the collateral offered. [illegible]

STOCKS

were dull, and the transactions were limited. [illegible]

THE FUNDING BILL.

It is reported that Secretary Boutwell has begun to negotiate with certain German bankers, with the view of putting the Funding bill into practical operation. The particulars are not given.

DRY GOODS.

The decline in domestic cotton goods was the feature in the dry goods market to-day. [illegible]

WHEAT.

The wheat market was unsettled. Holders asked an advance, but it was not generally bid. The sales embraced over 90,000 bushels.

FLOUR.

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

Ohio Election Returns.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 21.—Official returns from eighty-five counties in Ohio, and reported figures from the remaining three counties, give [illegible]

Contested Election Cases in Allen County, Ind.

FORT WAYNE, Oct. 21.—There will be four contested election cases, arising from the last election in this county, for the offices of State Senator, Representative, Auditor, and Sheriff, upon grounds of informality.

Congressional Nominations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The Kings County Democratic Convention made the following nominations to-day: [illegible]

South Carolina Election.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Despatches from Columbia, S. C., state that the Republicans have carried the State by 30,000 majority.

WISCONSIN.

Call for an Immigration Convention to Meet at Indianapolis—Meeting of the Insane Hospital Commissioners—Frost.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

THE WEST.

Survey of the Elkhorn Valley—Distribution of Indian Annuities.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Proclamation from the President Appointing a Day of Thanksgiving.

October Report of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Delano to Succeed Secretary Cox in the Interior Department.

Senator Morton Declines the English Mission.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—It was finally settled to-day, that Commissioner Delano will succeed Secretary Cox. [illegible]

INCIPIENT REBELLION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Secretary of War received a despatch this evening from Governor Scott, of South Carolina, [illegible]

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

A member of Congress, who arrived from Indiana to-day, states that in a conversation with Senator Morton, two days ago, the latter assured him that under the circumstances he should not consent to go to England.

MILITARY EXAMINING BOARD.

General Hancock arrived here to-day, and will convene the Military Examining Board, of which he is President, for the purpose of mustering out all superfluous officers [illegible]

(To the Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—From a letter received to-day, it is understood that Senator Morton will decline the mission to England [illegible]

TREASURY STATEMENT.

[illegible]

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

[illegible]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS.

The National Unitarian Conference in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The National Unitarian Conference continued in session to-day. [illegible]

Presbyterian Synod of Northern Indiana.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Oct. 21.—[illegible]

Ohio Baptist Convention.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

First Annual Meeting of the Bureau County Driving Park Association—The Hall Divorce Case at Princeton.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Oct. 21.—[illegible]

Close of the Annual Session of the Teachers' Institute at Rochelle.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHELLE, Ill., Oct. 21.—The Teachers' Institute, in session here during the week, closed to-night. [illegible]

PERSONAL.

Alfred Davis, a lad under 14 years of age, shot and killed an Indian girl in Napa, California, and the jury acquitted him on the ground that he was too young to know right from wrong.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* thinks that Mr. Greeley's last chapter of "What I Know about Farming," wherein he treats of agricultural implements, "is one of his most harrowing efforts."

—The friends of General G. W. Custis Lee, who is a professor in the Virginia Military Institute, will present him for election to the Presidency of Washington College, to succeed his father.

—Prince Salm-Salm, who shared the Emperor Maximilian's captivity in Mexico, fell at St. Privat. [illegible]

—A. M. Bininger, one of New York's oldest merchants, who has just died, was the son of a Dutch missionary, and learned the trade of a tanner in New York. [illegible]

—The King of Prussia promoted the two sons of Count Bismark on the day of Sedan—one of them to the rank of Ensign, and the other to a Lieutenancy.

—In the Court of Chancery, at Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, the Chancellor Zabriskie rendered [illegible]

[illegible]

—Ouida is [illegible] living in Jersey City in poverty and obscurity.

—Paul de Cassagnac, reported dead, is now said to be making bread for the Prussians who captured him at Sedan.

—The Rev. Aaron G. Chester, formerly of the Buffalo press, has accepted the pastorate of a church at Albion, N. Y.

DIED.

McCALL—In St. Louis, October 17, Helen, wife of Louis McCall, aged 38 years. [illegible]

WOODBURY—At Muskegon, Mich. [illegible]

HITE—In Brooklyn, N. Y. [illegible]

HATS AND CAPS.

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[illegible]

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CONFECTIONERY.

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We have taken our quarters temporarily at 28 Michigan-av., where our office may be found, and shall, within a week, be able to fill orders promptly, and expect, within thirty days, to have possession of a new store, at our old number, 24 Michigan-av.
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[illegible]

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOVEMBER MAGAZINES

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

CONTENTS.—Footpaths, by Thomas Wentworth Higginson; The Return, a Poem; Oldtown Fireside Stories—Captain Kidd's Money, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; Highly Explosive, by Jane G. Austin; Experiments, by C. A. H.; Fechter as Hamlet, by Kate Field; Joseph and His Friend, Part XI., by Bayard Taylor; Five Months with Charles Dickens, Second Paper; Morillo's "Immaculate Conception," by David Gray; Travelling Companions, by H. James, Jr.; The Intellectual Influence of Music, by John S. Dwight; A November Pastoral, by Bayard Taylor; Mr. Burlingame as an Orator; Reviews and Literary Notices.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

CONTENTS.—We Girls: A Home Story, Part XI., by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney; Just Like a Lone Ranger, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; Waiting for a Bite (Poem), by Lucy Larcom; A Boy's Visit to Pompeii, by J. T. Trowbridge; Aunt Molly's Stories to the Children, by B. G. Hunter; Fairy Feline (Poem), by A. J. H.; Going to the Moon, by Katherine F. Williams; How to Draw, V., by Charles A. Barry; Spinning (Poem), by R. W. Cooke; The William Henry Letters Third New Packet, by Mrs. A. M. Diaz; Before Firing Southward (Poem), by Lily Nelson; Our Young Contributors—Our Young Hawks, by C. A. Stephens; Prize Ensays, by Lottie A. Moseley, Jennie Webb, and May Hull; The Evening Lamp; Our Letter Box.

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To those who know us we consider such an explanation as the above entirely unnecessary, and make it for the benefit of those buyers who, being strangers in Chicago, may not know our reputation to be different from that of the dealers who make such assertions as that alluded to.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1870.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Representative in Congress for the State at Large, General JOHN A. LOGAN.
State Treasurer, ERASTUS N. BATES.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, NEWTON BATEMAN.
[illegible] of the Penitentiary, ELMER WASHBURN and CASPAR BUTZ.

REPUBLICAN CANVASS.

Appointments of Speakers.

The following are officially announced by the State Central Committee:

Governor R. J. OGLESBY will speak as follows:
Joliet, Saturday, October 22.
Kankakee, Tuesday, October 25.
Governor Oglesby will speak only as announced by this committee.

General JOHN A. LOGAN, candidate for Congressman at Large, will speak as follows:
Carlyle, Saturday, October 22, 1 p. m.
Nashville, Monday, October 24, 1 p. m.
General Logan will speak only as announced by this committee.

General E. N. BATES, State Treasurer, will speak as follows:
Galesburg, Saturday, October 22.
Macomb, Monday, October 24.

Hon. WM. P. PIERCE, Republican candidate for State Senator, Eighteenth District, will speak as:
[illegible], October 22.
Momence, October 24.

Hon. H. C. BURCHARD, Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District, will speak as follows:
Lena, Stephenson County, Saturday, October 22.

Hon. B. C. COOK, Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, will speak as follows:
Momence, Kankakee County, October 21, evening.
Kankakee, Kankakee County, October 25.

MR. MOTLEY'S REMOVAL.

A letter, evidently emanating from the State Department at Washington, and semi-official, assumes to give the reasons which moved the President to recall Mr. Motley. They include the failure of Senator Sumner to support the President's policy on the San Domingo question. But this reason is so secondary, and is so changed by the alleged breach of faith accompanying it, as to impart a new phase to the whole transaction, and to provoke surprise, if the general facts now plead in justification of the President are true, that they were not published before.

Briefly, it is now said that Mr. Motley, upon being appointed, made the somewhat disrespectful proposal, through Mr. Sumner, to write his own instructions; that Mr. Fish replied that the views of the government on the Alabama question were positive, but that there could be no objection to Mr. Motley presenting his own; that Mr. Motley thereupon handed in to the State Department his views, at great length, covering 104 pages of manuscript; that Mr. Fish returned it, stating that it was an admirable essay, but was opposed to the views of the administration, in conformity with which his instructions must be issued, requiring, among other things, that any further negotiations of the Alabama question be conducted at Washington; that, in conflict with these instructions, Mr. Motley, in his reception by Lord Clarendon, expressed his own views, as previously communicated in the essay, instead of those of the administration, as communicated by Mr. Fish, and that the President then first conceived the intention to remove Motley, and declared that he must be removed unless he could obey orders. The President was also indignant that Mr. Motley should forward to him a despatch which had been submitted to and revised by Lord Clarendon, thus making it of the first diplomatic importance, and not inform the State Department that Lord Clarendon had so revised it. The effect was to bind this government, in violation of its instructions, and without its knowledge, by what it supposed to be a private letter from its own Minister, but which, in fact, had a significance so much greater as to involve misunderstanding.

After this, upon the San Domingo question, the President presented his views to Mr. Sumner, and understood him to say he would support them, before he offered the treaty in the Senate. He was astonished when Mr. Sumner violated his supposed promise, and, as he had appointed Mr. Motley almost solely on Mr. Sumner's account, he regarded this ground of his appointment, at least, as having failed. This is the weak point in the case against Mr. Motley, and, if true, ought never to have been divulged, because the public will never know how much weight the instinct of revenge against Mr. Sumner had in causing Mr. Motley's removal, and how much was due to considerations of a public character.

A third cause of offence was Mr. Motley's refusal to ask for the appointment of Hamilton Fish, Jr., as Assistant Secretary of Legation at London, although the President, without the knowledge of Mr. Hamilton Fish, Sr., requested it in a private note.

A fourth cause, and a sufficient one if true, though we have never heard of it before, was that Mr. Motley took an active partisan interest in English politics, and so openly avowed his zeal in behalf of one political party as to cause numerous and indignant letters of protest to be received at the State Department from well-known Englishmen.

The letter is evidently prepared in the State Department, and expresses its views. Some of its alleged facts may admit of controversy. If these be conceded, however, it places the removal on very different grounds from those which have heretofore been alleged in a manner to influence the public judgment. It still remains true, however, that a State Department which fails to remove a Minister within a year and a half after the valid cause for removal occurred, and delays to justify itself [illegible] months after the public has ceased to expect or care for the reasons, is entirely too slow to keep up with this vigorous age. All this tells, whatever the positiveness of the President's views on the Alabama claims may be, [illegible] from office without enforcing them.

THE BEEF WE ARE POISONED WITH.

We published, yesterday, a communication, in which the writer described what he had seen and heard at the Stock Yards during a recent visit to that Golgotha. The statements were not, in the least, exaggerated. On the contrary, they fell short of the actual truth. The ordinary sales of beef cattle each day, average 1,000 head. These are divided into [illegible] classes or grades: [illegible]

[illegible] upon wholesome beef, is retailed to the public at from 14 cents for inferior cuts to 25 for what is styled "choice" cuts of skeleton beef. The pork sold is of precisely the same grade. It is the refuse hogs, fit neither for packing nor shipment, nor for sale in any other market. The scalpers of Chicago gobble it up, and sell it through our butchers to the public as prime pork. In the matter of sheep, the same outrage is perpetrated. The venerable rams, and the grades which are sold by lot, and not by weight, and which, in fact, are worth only the price of their pelts, constitute the main stock of what our people are compelled to buy and eat as mutton.

Our correspondent directs his censures to the commission men who receive this stock and sell it to the purveyors for our butchers; but we do not consider them responsible; there is a demand for that kind of meat in this city, and shippers merely supply an existing demand. These grades of stock are not sent elsewhere, because there is no demand for them; they are sent here because there is a large demand for it, but little demand for any other grade of stock for local consumption. The fault is with our butchers. The retail of this miserable meat is more profitable than that of prime beef. Let us show this by figures: A steer weighing 1,500 pounds, live weight, will yield 975 pounds of prime beef, and the hide, tallow, and tongue will sell for $18. A steer weighing 1,100 pounds will yield 675 pounds of beef, and the hide, &c., will sell for $14. A cow, weighing 800 pounds will yield 400 pounds of beef, and the hide and tallow will sell for $8. The man who buys, and kills, and sells the beef of each of these will have the following result:

	Dr.
Steer, 1,500 lbs, @ 8c	$120.00
Less hide, tallow, and tongue	18.00
Cost of 975 pounds of beef	$102.00
	Cr.
By sale of 975 pounds of beef @ 14, 16, 18, 20 @25c, averaging 18c	$175.50
	Dr.
1 steer, 1,100 pounds, @ 5c	$55.00
Less hide, tallow, and tongue	14.00
Cost of 675 pounds of beef	$41.00
	Cr.
By sale of 675 pounds of beef, average 17c.	$114.75
	Dr.
1 cow, 800 pounds, @ [illegible]	$22.00
Less hide, tallow, and tongue	8.00
Cost of 400 pounds of beef	$14.00
	Cr.
By sales of 400 pounds of beef, average 17c.	$68.00

Profit on No. 1, $73.50, or 72 per cent.
Profit on No. 2, $73.75, or 179 per cent.
Profit on No. 3, $54.00, or 380 per cent.

These figures explain why it is that the great bulk of the meat sold to our people is the refuse, which can find no other market; and it explains, also, that, so long as this beef pays from 200 to 400 per cent profit, there will be a constant demand for it, to the exclusion of better and less profitable beef. The whole country west and south of us is scoured in search of the lame, blind, halt, scrawny, worn-out, scalawag beef, which is retailed in Chicago at the same price that is obtained for prime beef elsewhere.

Whenever a steer weighing 1,200 or 1,500 pounds of beef is slaughtered in this city for consumption, the event is heralded by a procession, headed by a band of music, in which the animal appears, decked with ribbons and adorned with countless flags. That beef, however, is not sold for less than 25@30 cents a pound by retail.

Justice compels us to say that the butchers do not reap all the profits of this gigantic conspiracy against the pockets and health of the citizens of Chicago. They do not slaughter; they buy of the establishments on Kinzie street, which, of course, pocket the first profits, and the butchers come in for the next share. But the public pay all these profits. They pay from 200 to 400 per cent profit on the mean, worthless, scraggy beef they eat; and pay the same prices for that beef that they ought only to pay for the very best beef that comes to the market. Chicago is one of the largest beef markets in the country, and yet the people of this city have the poorest and meanest beef that is offered for sale, and pay the highest price therefor. Milwaukee, Toledo, Dubuque, Kansas City, Denver, Omaha, and all the cities west of us have good beef, and the reason is they will buy no other. The public must work out their own relief. They must refuse to purchase this wretched meat; they must render it unprofitable to kill or sell it. They must demand good beef from cattle weighing 1,200 pounds at least, and must demand that beef at the prices now paid for the scalpers' gleanings of the Stock Yards.

THE COLORED CADET AT WEST POINT.

An order published at Washington appoints a general court-martial for the trial of Smith, the colored cadet, and several of his fellows, on charges mainly arising out of the difficulty in which Cadet Wilson, of Wyoming, was badly cut on the head with a tin dipper, a few weeks ago, by Cadet Smith; with other charges, all resulting, however, from the presence of the "disturbing element" at West Point. The charges were preferred by General Upton, heretofore known as the friend of Smith himself, and of his race, and are the result of a patient inquiry into all the attendant circumstances.

When the Court of Inquiry, appointed last summer by the President, to examine into the troubles previously arising from the presence of the colored cadet at West Point, recommended the trial of himself and other cadets, the Secretary of War, willing, apparently, to deal leniently with young men brought suddenly face to face with social perplexities that had tried older heads than theirs, allowed them all to escape with a reprimand, pledging himself, however, as it was undeniably his duty under the circumstances to do, to certain severity in the event of a renewal of the disturbances. This course of action appeared to elicit uniform approval.

Disappointed in the hopes then expressed, he certainly seems to be without other alternative than to redeem his word, or to abandon the training school of the army to a license which must prove its assured destruction. In the resolve not to permit a transient misfortune to overthrow an institution which, having done much in the past and manifesting a capacity for greater usefulness in the future, is gaining yearly in the national confidence, the Secretary may reasonably expect to be sustained by public opinion. There is, also, every inducement to believe that, with the close of the coming trials, the "war of races" at West Point will have forever ended.

As for the colored cadet, himself, whether as the representative of his people or as an individual protege of the nation, [illegible] individual opinions, carefully collated, are to be accepted—a failure. Even if he had not been subjected to the injurious and unwise influence of politicians, so-called friends of his race, and itinerant "journalists," paid by the column for sensational and calumnious articles, it is by many deemed doubtful if he could have made a career at West Point. He is represented to be of a moody, querulous, insubordinate, untruthful, and quarrelsome disposition, and, if this description be not unjust, hundreds of such youths as he, appointed to the Military Academy from considerations other than their fitness or capacity, [illegible]. The departure of Cadet Smith, should it take place, will not leave his people long without representatives there, as other colored boys will present themselves for admission next June, and it may reasonably be expected that, among those yet to come, some will be found better able to [illegible] arraigned on a charge of similar import by General Upton himself, has, according to the inflexible rule of personal honor observed by the cadets, forfeited all right to any personal consideration and companionship in his class, and among the corps at large, however closely his official privileges may be respected.

The court-martial referred to is headed by General Howard, whose name alone is a guarantee to the several classes in interest that justice, in a kindly spirit, will be done to individuals, without prejudice or favor, and that the military interests at stake will not be sacrificed to mere personal sympathy or outside pressure. The other members are General Davis, Surgeon Baxter, and Captain Sheridan, all representatives of the volunteer element in the regular army, and Majors Haines and Pelouze, and Captain Bainbridge, all graduates of the Military Academy. The Judge Advocate, at once the counsel for the prisoners and the government, is Major William Winthrop, of the Bureau of Military Justice at Washington, formerly an officer of the volunteer corps.

The assembling of these particular officers from various stations and employments, none of them being on duty at West Point or near by, their representative character in some respects, and the unusually high rank of most of them, as compared with ordinary tribunals for the trial of cadets, may, perhaps, be taken as an indication that the War Department, admitting, by implication, the presence of something more than the embryo army officer in the gray coat and bullet buttons that encircle the slender figure of "New Cadet Smith," is resolved that no grounds of future criticism or complaint shall be maintained by the cadets on trial, the public who are interested, or the army, be the issue what it may.

FROM SEDAN TO PARIS.

Our special correspondent at the Prussian headquarters, in a letter which we published yesterday, describes vividly the terrible effect of the present war on the line of the route from Sedan to Paris. He makes two points entirely clear: first, that, at least in this instance, it does not pay for the military forces of the invaded country to destroy their own property, nor, in most cases, their own bridges, railroads, and canals, to impede the march of the enemy. In special cases, where an immediate strategic advantage is to be gained by it, such a destruction is expedient. But to burn the crops, empty the granaries, slaughter the cattle, and otherwise devastate the country, to prevent the invading forces from obtaining provisions, is simply to ruin the rural and productive interests of the country, without retarding the enemy. A hundred times as much value has to be destroyed as the enemy would have to take to supply all his wants, and, even when this is done, he can send out his mounted troopers and scour those portions of the country which have not been devastated. Our correspondent shows that a surprising want of economy and judgment was manifested by the French commanders and subalterns, who destroyed everything of value they could, often at a great distance from the Prussian line of march, and so inflicted far more damage on French interests than the Prussians themselves. This impolitic course is the more surprising as it has long been the accepted doctrine of the best military commanders that even an invading army ought, from regard to its own ultimate interests, to interfere the very least possible with the ordinary industries of a country. All thorough soldiers have enforced this doctrine. This being the policy of an invader, surely it cannot be otherwise with those active on the defensive. A defending army ought not to be more cruel and destructive to those it assumes to protect than those from whom it assumes to protect them. In this war, the Prussians have levied very considerable requisitions upon towns, and have taken horses, cattle, and provisions, whenever they wanted them. But, if we might judge from the impartial letter of our correspondent, who is a resident of this city and speaks without prejudice, the famine from which the French populations in the invaded country are suffering is the result of the indiscriminate, wanton, and cowardly destruction of property made by the French before retiring. We say cowardly, because the true way for the French armies to whip the Prussians is by fighting the Prussians, and not by so ruining their own peasantry that their country shall not be able to support the enemy.

The second point made by our correspondent is, that the masses of the French country people are very far from being aroused to any heroic pitch of national courage, resolution, enthusiasm, or even interest. Most of them, in the language of one poor landlady, whom he met on the way, "don't care whether Napoleon or Bismark rules in Paris, if they will only let her potatoes alone." Between a monarchy and a republic, they care not a copper. Many of them have even no faith that the French armies have been whipped, and that Napoleon is a prisoner, but regard the latter story as a canard, and the Prussian advance as a plan to draw them into ambush and annihilate them at a blow. The much-desired uprising of the French people has not occurred, and there seemed no probability that it would. Their deserted chateaus were being converted into barracks and stables; their mahogany furniture and ornamental trees were being burned for firewood. But, in the midst of this abomination of desolation, the busiest man he met was the French leather-dresser, who is making a fortune out of the dead horses of the battle-fields around Sedan. Not a single *Franc-tireur* was visible to a traveller making the journey, with one companion, from Sedan to Versailles, passing constantly through a country liable one day to French, and the next to Prussian, occupation. There is no more valorous uprising of the French people than that we have already seen. We have no grounds for believing there is any material for such an uprising. Were France pervaded by a free and mighty public press like our own country, England, and Prussia, all her population would burn with shame to see their country trodden under foot by an invader whom, a few months ago, they had, in all the egotism of international ignorance, despised. But what is the use of looking for heroism from a people who are still in doubt whether Napoleon has surrendered. They are worse heroes than our Pennsylvania Democracy who kept on voting for General Jackson while Lee was advancing on Harrisburg.

The *Staats Zeitung* says that we have "perfidiously sought to cast on General Grant's administration the responsibility for the whiskey frauds which have occurred here." What we stated was that, during the years 1867, 1868, and 1869, enormous frauds had been perpetrated on the government in the matter of the whiskey tax. This, we presume, nobody will deny. We did not cast either censure or suspicion on the present Assessor or Collector of Internal Revenue in this district. That there have been frauds perpetrated on the government in 1869, as well as 1867 and 1868, is our very decided opinion. We believe, for instance, that the government has been cheated out of a large sum in the "compromise" of the case against the Northwestern Distillery Company, which compromise was effected as late as the present year. We believe that a steady system of defrauding the government has been going on this summer by the removal of highwines from a distillery in a neighboring county, and their transportation to this city by teams. What we want is to have these frauds stopped and the perpetrators brought to justice, and we fail to see what bearing the question of times and seasons has on the collection of the revenue, or why the whiskey ring should be whipped of justice in 1869 and 1870 more than any other years.

The Chicago *Times* volunteers to furnish Mr. C. B. Farwell a certificate of good moral character. It only remains for Mr. Farwell to furnish the *Times* a similar certificate. A fair exchange is no robbery.

THE NORTHWEST.

[illegible]

[illegible] for the habitation of men. Several, he said, were in a condition disgraceful to civilization, in which prisoners and condemned were suffering every kind of physical torture.

—Last week the Supreme Court Judges of Illinois visited Davenport, Iowa, upon invitation of the Supreme Court Judges of the latter State. On Monday last the Iowa Judges paid a return visit to Ottawa, where they attended a banquet at the Clifton Hotel and a party at the residence of Attorney General Bushnell.

IOWA.

An improved wood-sawing machine and a space-saving clothes-mangle, the invention of a lady, were being exhibited by her at the District Fair at Des Moines.

WISCONSIN.

A lady in Oshkosh amused herself in church on Sunday by counting the different styles of doing up the hair, and found fifty-one.

—Nelson Reynolds, of Milton, has just gathered four wagon loads of squashes from eight hills of vines, a few of the squashes weighing 100 pounds each.

—The Oshkosh *Times* says: "Our sportsmen are now having a fine harvest shooting ducks, which are said to be more numerous than have been seen on our waters for years. Parties are constantly out shooting. Large quantities are being shipped to Chicago."

—The Common Council of LaCrosse have refused the donation of a park, tendered by S. T. Smith, giving as a reason that they did not wish to comply with the demands of the deed, viz., to set out shade trees and fence it.

—A large amount of honey has been shipped from Jefferson this season. On the 1st of October, Adam Grimm, who is the largest propagator of honey bees in that section of the country, shipped 5,400 pounds of honey, and William Wolff, also quite an extensive dealer, 5,750 pounds, making a total of 16,000 pounds of honey shipped in one day.

—Eau Claire has a centenarian in the person of Mr. Ross, who was born on the 4th day of July, 1770; six years to a day before our independence was declared, and on the nation's memorable holiday. He contemplates taking a trip to the eastern part of the State in a short time, to visit his oldest daughter, who is 76 years of age.

—The Green Bay *Gazette* contains the following unique notice:

"Whereas my pet, my pretty toy,
My wife, my Lizzie J.,
Has left my bed and my employ,
With other men to stray,
I, therefore, take this forewarn
You not to trust her with a straw,
For I will never pay her corn,
Unless compelled by law.
"HENRY KANUTE.

BIG SUAMICO, Oct. 15, 1870."

INDIANA.

The first colored juror empanelled at Evansville, is aged 109.

—In Springfield Township, La Grange County, there is a pigeon roost, where it is estimated that at least 3,378,342,211,344,207,682 wild pigeons "come home to roost" every fall.

—The Fort Wayne *Gazette* says: "Out in Jackson Township they have remarkable ways of curing diseases. A little girl out there was advised to wear a charm about her neck for fifteen days, and then her father was to take it and ride bareback twelve miles as hard as his horse could go to the Maumee River, throw the bag into the water, and then return, being careful to be just half way home by sunrise. All this was done, and we suppose the child is well by this time."

—A woman went to a circus in Terre Haute, accompanied by eleven children, and, when a neighbor asked her where the old man was, she said he was at home taking care of the children. Another neighbor called at the house, and seeing the old man trying to amuse nine young ones, asked where the old lady was. He said he had let her go to the circus with the children.

—An affray occurred at Paoli, on Wednesday of last week, between Thomas Braxton and two brothers named Thomas and William Scott, in the store of the former, in which the brothers were the aggressors, and in which both came to grief, Braxton having knocked them both down with an old gun-barrel and pounded them severely, just as Thomas Scott was about to settle the matter with a revolver. William Scott died on Friday of his injuries. Braxton surrendered himself to the authorities.

—Pryor L. Felkner and Joel T. Wright, of Johnson Township, Crawford County, got into a difficulty the other day. Felkner started toward Wright, with his hand in his pocket, as if trying to draw a weapon. Wright, who was armed with a rifle, immediately brought the weapon to his shoulder and fired. Felkner continued to advance, having drawn his pistol by this time, and fired at Wright. Wright drew a four-shooter, and commenced returning the fire. At the second shot from Wright, Felkner fell, having fired five shots at Wright without effect. As soon as Felkner fell, Wright took to the woods and has not yet been arrested. An examination of Felkner's wound showed that he had been shot through the left arm, chest, and heart, by the first shot fired by W., as was found by the examination of the ball, around which was still found the patching used in loading the rifle. Felkner fired the five shots after he had been mortally wounded, as he expired immediately after he fell, and the rifle-shot was the only wound about his person.

MICHIGAN.

The following are the full census returns of Michigan for 1870, contrasted with those for 1860:

THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

	1870.	1860.
Alpena	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcona	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Branch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calhoun	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chippewa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheboygan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gratiot	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hillsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houghton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huron	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iosco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ingham	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isabella	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keweenaw	[illegible]	Rptd. with Houghton
Lapeer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Livingston	19,339	16,850
Lenawee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mackinaw	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macomb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette	14,962	2,821
Midland	3,021	787
Ogemaw	12	Not reported
Oscoda	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oakland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontonagon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Presque Isle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saginaw	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sanilac	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shiawassee	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Clair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuscola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washtenaw	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

	1870.	1860.
Allegan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Antrim	[illegible]	[illegible]
Benzie	[illegible]	
Barry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berrien	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cass	21,097	17,721
Charlevoix	[illegible]	
Delta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Emmet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Traverse	4,443	1,286
Kent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ionia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalkaska	[illegible]	
Kalamazoo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake	[illegible]	
Leelanaw	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manistee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muskegon	14,890	3,947
Mecosta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Menominee	[illegible]	
Manitou	891	1,042
Montcalm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missaukee	[illegible]	
Mason	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newaygo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oceana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa	26,650	13,215
Osceola	[illegible]	
St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Buren	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wexford	[illegible]	
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase in ten years		[illegible]

KANSAS.

In Greene County, a few days ago, Mrs. Dudley left her [illegible]-year-old daughter and her [illegible]-year-old son at home together. The house taking fire, the girl went to inform her mother, who, on returning, found the roof falling in and the boy dead.

MISSOURI.

The Independence *Sentinel* says:

"Some time in the year 1855 or 1856 a feud sprang up between two families residing in Jackson County, near the Kansas line. The head of one of the families was Hiram E. Lee, and of the other Noble B. Thomas. The feud is said to have originated at a ball at the residence of Lee. George, son of Noble B. Thomas, was present, and collected money to pay the fiddler. The latter complained that he had not received as much as Lee claimed had been collected, at which the Thomases seem to have taken great offence. The first serious rencontre of which we have any knowledge occurred in the fall of 1858. Lee was passing a road leading by Thomas' residence, driving a wagon. Words passed, succeeded by several shots from pistols, Lee getting a finger shot off and a wound in one of his legs. Some time afterward he introduced a suit in the Circuit Court of this county, claiming $3,000 damages for the loss of his finger. Quite a number of attacks and retreats occurred between the parties whilst in attendance, coming to and going from court. In March, 1860, during the session of the Circuit Court at this place, the parties quarrelled on the streets. Their quarrel resulted in a fight with pistols, in which Lee, Noble Thomas, and his son George were engaged. George Thomas was killed, and Lee was wounded in the leg. Lee was arrested for the murder of young Thomas, confined in jail, and was tried and acquitted at the March term of our Circuit Court, 1870. At the same term, through evidence produced by Lee's friends or otherwise, an indictment was found against Noble Thomas for the murder of a German by the name of Joseph Long, in 1861. He immediately left the State. Soon afterward, it is said, through the procurance of another son of Noble Thomas, an indictment was found against Lee at Wyandotte, Kansas, for killing a man several years ago. Lee was tried upon that indictment last week and acquitted. At the last term of the Circuit Court, Lee obtained judgment against Noble Thomas in the sum of $2,000 for the loss of his finger. During the same term of court Noble Thomas returned to Jackson County and surrendered himself into the hands of the Sheriff. He is now in jail at this place awaiting trial, but has taken a change of venue from this county to Ray."

OHIO.

Asa Jones, of Youngstown, has sued the *Courier* for libel, in charging him with having purchased a pint of whiskey at a saloon—Jones being a temperance man.

—Jonathan C. Bennett, of Sheffield, Lorain County, was 104 years old last August; was taken to the polls and voted the Republican ticket, on Tuesday week. He was born in Vermont, in 1766, cast his first vote for Jefferson, and has voted at every Presidential election since. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and fought at Lundy's Lane.

—The following full account of the monstrosity referred to yesterday, is furnished by a Delaware (Oct. 17) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

"Our community is much excited over a freak of nature in the production of a double baby. The Siamese Twins are completely overshadowed by this infant wonder. There is living in Peru Township, Morrow County, a family named Finley. Up to last Wednesday morning it consisted of Mr. Joseph Finley, his wife Mary, and two children, little girls, aged 3 and 5 years. On that morning Mrs. Finley was confined, and gave birth to twins, joined together in a manner unknown to the books. When the gossips brought the news of the event to our city, [illegible] the party called on Dr. A. B. Westbrook, of Ashley, who had been called to attend the mother, who learned from him that the half had not been told. Dr. Westbrook accompanied the party. An hour's drive brought them to the place. On going to the gate leading to the yard, a written notice was discovered, announcing that visitors would not be admitted. This did not deter the party. They immediately entered the gate, and, on reaching the front door of the dwelling, they were met by Mr. Finley (the father) and a gentleman who appeared to be acting as his aide-de-camp, who informed the party that they could be admitted to see the show on the payment of twenty-five cents each. The Professor promptly forked over, and the party stepped in. In a few minutes the nurse made her appearance with the wonder. A double child was exhibited. Two perfectly formed heads, one on either end of the spinal column. To give a clear idea of it, just suppose that you sever the bodies of two men at the lower part of the abdomen and then put the two upper parts together, and you have the trunk of this child. At the instance of Drs. Williams and Little, the clothing was taken from it, and a critical examination was made, so far as could be without doing injury. From the occiput of one child to the occiput of the other, there is a continuous spine, in a direct line. Upon one side, and directly in the center of the trunk, were perfectly developed hips, thighs, legs, and feet. They are in nice proportion to the body of either child. On the opposite side there is one large, imperfectly formed leg, presenting the appearance of the consolidation of two legs. There are eight toes on this limb, two of which have the appearance of great toes, being much larger than the others. Each has a well-formed head, good features, good chest, good arms and hands, lungs, heart, liver, and stomach. Between the perfectly formed limbs, and properly situated, are the anus and sexual organ, in common. The lower portion of the bowels, the bladder, and, perhaps, the kidneys, are in common. All the other organs are separate. There was but one umbilical cord and one placenta. The length of the body is twenty inches, and the umbilicus is central in the abdomen, and equi-distant from each head. It nurses well at both ends, and, when first exhibited to the party, one child was asleep and the other was crying. While the physicians were making their examination, both cried, but, a few minutes after, the one which was crying first went to sleep, while the other remained awake. When either head would cry, the perfect leg which was nearest to that head kicked and drew up, while the leg nearest the other head remained quiet. When either cried, the toes on the imperfect foot would move, but the limb remained stationary. It is healthy and well, and the child, or rather children, are in excellent health. The physicians could see no reason why it, or they, should not live. The mother is doing well. There was no physician present at the birth, and the labor pains lasted only fifteen minutes. Mr. Finley is alive to the importance and value of this addition to his family. He is now charging gate money, and he informed the writer that he had already entered into an article of agreement with a gentleman for the sale of the body, if it should die. Price fixed, $10,000. Negotiations are in progress for its exhibition if it lives. He is convinced that there is money in it, dead or alive. He says that he is conscious of the fact that he 'is an unlarned man, but has sense enough not to be fooled out of it.'"

POLITICAL.

The Nebraska Legislature stands: Senate—Regular Republicans, 8; Republicans elected on People's ticket, 2; Democrats, 3. House—Regular Republicans, [illegible]; Republicans elected on People's ticket, [illegible]; Democrats, 8.

—The Indiana Legislature stands: Senate—Republicans, [illegible]; Democrats, [illegible]; People's ticket, 1. House—Republicans, 47; Democrats, [illegible]; doubtful, 1.

—Jefferson A. Davis, of Eureka, has been nominated by the Democrats of Woodford County, Ill., for Representative in the Legislature.

—At the late election in Iowa, Iowa City cast 1,315 votes; Burlington, 1,530; Dubuque, 1,110; Council Bluffs, 1,108; Davenport, 1,386; Keokuk, 1,500; Des Moines, 901; and Muscatine, 964.

—Cadetship Whittemore is a candidate for the State Senate in South Carolina.

—It is claimed that the smallest voter in the world is Johnny McKibben, of Winterset, Iowa, thirty-six inches high, and weighing thirty-six pounds. He voted the Republican ticket.

—In the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland, where there are very many negro voters, the Democrats "cordially invite all voters, without distinction of color," to attend their meetings. Negro votes they deem worth having in that locality, but they will probably get few of them.

—The Toledo *Commercial*, speaking of Mr. Campbell's claim of election to Congress in the Third District of Ohio, says: "It is well understood that General Schenck has taken, and will take, no initiatory steps toward a contest." It adds "that, in fact, he has no desire to serve in Congress another term; but it is not probable that he will so far resist the policy and wishes of his friends as to forbid proceedings in contest, if they see fit to commence them, which they probably will do."

—Senator Thayer's friends assert that the recent election in Nebraska settles his re-election to the Senate.

—One of the most decisive political revolutions of the year is in the Ninth Ohio District, where Dickinson, Democrat, had 1,445 majority two years ago, and Foster, Republican, has [illegible] majority now.

—The colored voters of Trenton, N. J., have resolved to "vote the Republican ticket for Congress and local offices, straight, without scratching."

—Evansville, Ind., boasts of an out-and-out negro Democrat. He says Democracy runs in the family. He voted the Democratic ticket because his father, a white man, was a Democrat.

—Some Republicans at Santa Fe, New Mexico, demand the removal of Governor Pile, because, as a Missourian, he sympathizes with the supporters of B. Gratz Brown.

—In the Twentieth New York Congressional District there is a prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of the Republican dissensions. The opposing candidates, Messrs. Merriam and Bagley, together with their respective friends, have referred the whole question to Judges Bacon, Davidson, and Holmes.

—Senator Vickers, of Maryland, deeded a foot of ground to ninety-four Democrats of Chestertown, and this gave them property qualifications to vote. A colored sage, hearing of these things, deeded a foot of land to 166 colored men, and in the local election, for which all this was done, elected out the Democratic candidates.

—The Indiana House of Representatives stands as follows: Republicans, 47; Democrats, 53. The vote in the Sixth Congressional District is as follows:

	Dunn.	Voorhees.
Parke	[illegible]	
Lawrence	197	
Vermillion	370	
Sullivan		[illegible]
Greene		[illegible]
Owen		[illegible]
Clay		[illegible]
Vigo		[illegible]
Monroe		[illegible]
	1,691	[illegible]
Voorhees' majority		[illegible]

—In the election for Congressmen in Pennsylvania, the doubt about certain districts seems to have been cleared up, except in the Sixteenth, where it is claimed on the one hand that Cessna, Republican, is elected by fifteen majority, and on the other that B. F. Myers, Democrat, has been chosen by seventeen majority. We are not in receipt of the official figures. In the Thirteenth District, Ulysses Mercur, Republican, is re-elected by 113 majority. In the Seventeenth District, composed of the counties of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, and Mifflin, Daniel J. Morrell, the present Republican member, is defeated by R. Milton Speer by 11 majority, or 2 by some accounts. In the Eighteenth District (Centre, Clinton, &c.), Henry Sherwood, Democrat, runs out William H. Armstrong, the present member, by 23 majority, according to the official count. Samuel Griffith, Democrat, is elected over Gilfillan, the present member in the Twentieth District, as heretofore announced. Andrew Stewart is beaten by Henry D. Foster in the Twenty-first (Covode's) District by about 750 majority. In the Twenty-fourth District (Beaver, Greene, &c.), William McClelland, Democrat, is elected by a small majority over Joseph B. Donley, the present member. So the Pennsylvania delegation in the next Congress, according to present returns, assuming the election of Cessna, will stand 13 straight Republicans, 1 Independent Republican, and 10 Democrats, while the present delegation is composed of 18 Republicans and 6 Democrats. It is intimated that Messrs. Cessna, Morrell, and Armstrong may contest the election, but on what grounds we are not advised.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Forty students at Cornell University are studying "heathen Chinee."

—Rye Township, Perry County, Penn., is excited over a snake with two heads and four eyes.

—A New Haven gambler died suddenly at the faro table on Saturday.

—California has recently imported 300 chestnut trees from Japan.

—A Frenchman has taken out a patent for stockings with garters attached.

—London averages 2,000 births and 1,200 deaths a week.

—A Virginia newspaper has discovered that sorghum makes an agreeable mixture with smoking tobacco.

—Four thousand French prisoners have been set to work on the canal through Schleswig, which is to connect the Baltic with the German Ocean.

—The Tarboro (Carolina) [illegible] professes to have unearthed a man 141 years old, who has survived five wives, having lost his last one about sixty years ago, and now wants to marry again.

—Even the band of the Fifty-ninth Prussian Infantry distinguished itself at Sedan. It captured 40 French and four horses.

—It is said that a bell rung under the water [illegible] in a tone as distinct as if rung in the air.

—A man's life was lately saved in Norwich, Conn., by the inferior quality of a deadly poison put up by a blundering clerk, in place of the medicine ordered.

—Professor Helmholtz has made some new experiments on the rapidity at which sensations are propagated along the motor nerves of man from the brain to the muscles. [illegible] feet per second.

—A cotemporary at Louisville, describing a fire at Jeffersonville, says that a boy "grabbed a water bucket and caressed his stepfather's head with it so assiduously that the old man at once sank down in happy unconsciousness."

—On Monday night a trapeze performer in New Orleans fell, at the Academy of Music, a distance of twenty feet. He fell on his back, and was carried out for dead. Before the close of the performance, however, he was led before the curtain, in a half-dazed condition, and was cheered vociferously.

—The experiment of canning Australian mutton for the English market was a signal failure, the meat not being preserved at all; and it is now concluded that the only sure way of feeding the English poor on Australian meat is to be found in removing them to the place where the beef and mutton grows.

—Charleston, S. C., according to the present census, has a total population of 48,431, or [illegible] whites and [illegible] blacks.

—The Ottawa *Times*, the official organ of the Dominion Government, says: "We are glad that the United States Government have had a sharp return for the courtesy which they showed us at the Sault Ste. Marie. Two companies of infantry, proceeding from Lake Erie to Sackett's Harbor, attempted to pass through the Welland Canal, but were not allowed to do so, and had to return."

—German physicians, [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Elections.

Cabinet Changes—Party Discipline vs. Reforms.

Mr. Boutwell Interviewed—Lee Memorial Speeches.

Capital and Baltimore City Things.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.

The news of the elections attests that the fears of the people are triumphant, and that they yet see no compensating reason for abandoning the Republican organization. The long-vanquished, unreasoning, malignant enemies of the new state of things on this continent, called by a mockery of terms the Democracy, have recovered no hold upon voters by any new position which they have seized. Their platforms are contrived a good deal like stage sceneries, easily adjustable, capable of presenting any picture at the ready tinkle of the manager's bell, and the orchestra, which has practised on "Dixie" for five years, gives us stunning rehearsals of the "Marseillaise" and "Hail Columbia;" but the people observe on the bills that the actors are the same, and the playwrights no better, and they turn a deaf ear when the spiders say "Walk into our parlor." It is very doubtful that the Democratic party, as such, will ever again achieve a national triumph, and yet it is by no means assured that the late elections indicate absolute satisfaction with things as they are. The best intelligence of this country, while it abhors the Democratic pit, is engaged upon some very curious reflections as to what the central administration is about. No two movements are exciting so much interest as the reorganization of Illinois under a constitution which dispenses with party bob-tails, and the reawakening of Missouri under Gratz Brown and the intelligent magnanimity of the better citizens. Let President Grant look between the three great Western cities for signs of the weather, ere he is comforted with the notion that his administration is absolutely endorsed. The conscience of the country is profoundly moved upon at least two topics, neither of which the President has kept his faith upon,—the selection of municipal and local officers with less or with little regard to party outlines, and the absolute reform of our national civil service.

HOW DOES GRANT STAND?

The Baltimore *Sun*, a conservative newspaper of large influence, has been urging the Republican minority in that city to nominate for offices, so that voters can have a choice in point of character. On a larger scale the Missouri contest shows the two, almost the sole, great papers of the State, united upon a candidate who insists that the republic shall be maintained within its boundaries.

That policy is supported by Senator Carl Schurz, himself a recent convert to the popular cause; for, as recently as the Chicago elections, where the journals coalesced upon city and convention candidates, nominated solely in the interest of the public weal, Senator Schurz said to me that it was "bad business." The complete triumph of that policy in Chicago seems to have so far affected Senator Schurz that he is amongst the leaders of the intelligent men of Missouri insisting that a caucus shall not disfranchise tens of thousands of his fellow-citizens.

"Those two movements of Illinois and Missouri," said a leading officer of General Grant's administration to me, yesterday, "are stupendous. They show a confidence and intelligence amongst the masses of the West,—wholly wanting in the East—which threaten the extinction of past modes and traditions of parties, and also the extinction of party-regents. It seems that the people have mastered the machinery, and instead of the one town clock, they keep a political clock in every family."

"Yes," said another, a citizen, standing by, "party discipline has had the shakes ever since the Impeachment trial. The only body I know who does not seem to see this is the President. He is putting on Zach Chandler's spectacles about the time everybody else has learned the use of the naked eye, and meantime old Cameron is saying in his ear that all the late elections are his sole, private, undivided triumph over bolters, independents, journals, reforms, everything. Says Cameron:

'Behold all things created for your use!'"

This, in my judgment, is the situation of the United States politically. The majority of the people believe that General Grant is a great deal better than anything available at present. They have confidence in the general honesty of his officials, and believe in the administration more than the present Congress. This must be the case, of course, when they consider the obtuseness of Schenck, the shamelessness of Morrell, the carelessness of [illegible], and the crimes of Roderick Butler. About General Grant as a comprehensive statesman, as a sensitive man, and as a discreet chooser of friends and surroundings, there are wide differences.

But the popular disgust for the Democracy is so great that every coarse tirade by the editors and politicians of that party upon the President makes even his errors bright as virtues. Thus,

"Nothing of him that doth fade,
But doth suffer a sea-change."

At the same time, there will eventually be a reaction against small motives, relapses into [illegible], and the hereditary, hap-hazard political scholarship now current at headquarters, but this will not be for the benefit of the Democratic party.

COX'S RESIGNATION.

Two classes of persons rejoice at the resignation of Secretary Cox—the jobbers round the Interior department, and the small beings whose existence is dependent upon party discipline. Senators Chandler and Cameron are reported as being hilarious upon the subject, and Chandler is said to have remarked: "I tell you these young chaps, like Grant, who get into politics all at once, are the aptest to learn. They beat us old hands. They soon find out that they can't keep up a party without sustaining all the party machinery."

For making these remarks against the Chief Magistrate, it is to be hoped the President will immediately turn out all Chandler's appointees; because it is, or ought to be, a feature of all respectable party discipline that nobody shall scandalize his superior.

There need be nothing in this resignation to alarm good citizens, except the sinister fact that two such battered party hacks as Chandler and Cameron should find meat for rejoicing in it. Cameron had to be turned out of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, because he was a disgrace to it; and Chandler was never considered by any President as a Cabinet topic. Simon Cameron, one of the stingiest and most avaricious of mortals, is surprised at Cox because he would not compel his clerks to pay the rum bills for keeping Pennsylvania in the hands of the Cameron faction. This faction is represented at one end of the State by that human barber's tongs, Negley; and at the other, by the mournful egotist, Kelley, while the centre is supported by the venerable old sinner-in-chief. When such a set find a chance to chuckle, the country will need to look anxiously to its breeches pockets. The immediate cause of Secretary Cox's resignation is his own self-respect, the President having revoked his order forbidding his clerks to do party duty at the public expense. Cox is not a man to keep any office at the price of his pride, and being a free critic, though not a malcontent, and loving his family, his hearthstone, and his books more than the social opportunities of his position, he has quietly grown away from the jolly, junketting set which figures at the court of the present amiable Duke of Arden. Cox seems to have been the melancholy Jaques, reflective, suggestive, indignant,—the sort of man who rises to be a statesman in novels and proverbs, but who seldom gets so high in the day when the political novel has ceased to be *The Caxtons*, but has come down to be *Phineas Finn* and the *Knight of Gwynne*. Mr. Cox leaves Washington in the very highest consideration, and he will be reckoned here for a long time to come as one of the soundest, purest, and most rising Western men. Who his successor will be, is not known. There is the usual street-guessing and street intrigue, some saying that Grant will put Delano in the Interior Department to neutralize Boutwell, Delano's enemy, who makes Grant uneasy. A Cabinet officer is said to have lately remarked that when Boutwell was present, he thought he was in the Council of Dort, and that a witch was presently to be brought in and burned. The ancient Ben. Wade is also spoken of; but then who can guess the designs of Ulysses? Who can bend his bow?

COCKNEY NOBLES, YOU KNOW.

Two members of the English Parliament have been recently visiting the Chiefs of our government. Their friends relate a few amusing incidents about their interview with distinguished folks. For example, when they called upon Mr. Boutwell, that great man immediately began a tirade about the Alabama claims, probably feeling that if he could not get the money out of the British nation, it would be a retributive matter to have some satisfaction out of its travelling pilgrims. This notion of international hospitality, not to say dignity, is perfectly Boutwellian; and yet I have no doubt but that when many of his countrymen come to hear of his piece, in this essay, they will at once slap their thighs and say: "Boutwell is the man for our expence!" So cheap, so trite, are the notions of many amongst us of what constitutes a bold thing! The Secretary of the Treasury has been called the "Napoleon of Finance," just as McClellan was called the "Young Napoleon." The only act of Napoleon which occurs to me, in view of this thunderbolt discharged at the poor Englishmen, is that of beginning his war with England on or about 1803 by clapping all the Englishmen then in France into jail; they were found out by their red guide-books.

When these two Englishmen, imitating Mr. Boutwell's manner of diplomacy, get home and print a book, saying, "The Secretary of the American Treasury is a hog, who, upon our being introduced to him, began to berate our country, upon some botheration Yankee idea or other," then we shall have another offence to add to the Alabama claims. Bowles, Boutwell, and Barnum—Puff Phineas—are the only representative Americans!

When our two Englishmen got to the White House, they were affably entertained by the President, and, after some conversation, they requested him to give his permission to be enrolled as a life member and patron of an International Educating Society, to which request they had already obtained the assent of numerous crowned heads. The President, with shrewd precaution, asked what were the conditions of joining such a society, and seemed to be apprehensive that possibly a fat subscription and money were essential. One of the Aides-de-Camp, seeing the mixed turn which affairs had taken, pointed down to the rock of time, and lost a favorable opportunity for the Tir Universel to get a distinguished new member.

A funny part of this last interview was the fact that when the Englishmen went out they asked:

"Who was that dark, swarthy, and, in fact, you know, black gentleman sitting in the President's room?"

"That was Senator Revels!"

"Why, bless my soul, you know, why didn't he introduce us?"

[illegible] with Robeson, who, not having his feet in perfect condition, prudently abstained from saying anything about the Alabama claims.

[illegible]

Schenck has not only the mortification of being beaten at the polls, but he will likely, it is said, the greater mortification to a proud spirit of contesting Campbell's seat in Congress on some ground or other. This is bad for Schenck. To join the motley band of contestants—Sypher, Covode, and all that ragged gang—ragged in shame, in pocket, in character—who hang round Congress in the desperate thirst for office or revenge, and button-hole members, and have an expensive election report published about them, and bum, and bum, till they go through the eye of a needle, and then are sure to be laid out the next term by their contemptuous constituents. Campbell was an old anti-slavery man, and a war man. He broke himself several years ago of a love for tipple and a "square" game, and, in his late debate with Schenck, he proved himself capable, adroit, and good-tempered. He is a great improvement upon Vallandigham, and the people preferred him to Schenck; but Schenck, like St. Paul, will appeal to Caesar, and we may, therefore, say of him, in the language of Agrippa: "This man might have been set at liberty if he had not appealed unto Caesar."

Of course, we shall see amongst the contestants Daniel Morrell, the sample merchant and commercial traveller, wearing his blue coat, twitching his thumbs, and full of a burning itch to vote himself some subsidy. He will stand at the bar amongst the condemned men, crying to the party majority the magic sesame word of "Steal! steal!" But there will be no such need for him to explain his object.

Then the ancient "Tariff Andy" is also beaten by General Foster, the same who fairly beat Covode last year, but Andy Stewart has probably the decency of old age, and will not beg at the door, like Covode, that his colleagues may break their oaths to admit him.

Dennis McCarthy is lost, and the salt has lost its bad savor. This man has left a name to be remembered here, for his prostitution of his place as a Representative of the people to be a mere salt spoon. Kelley's election has cost his gang about $10,000. They value him as the establishment of Doll Tearsheet set store upon Sir John: "Thou art as valorous as Hector of Troy, worth five of Agamemnon, and ten times better than the nine worthies." Dickey returns with Kelley, elected again by the exertions of the Widow Hagentugler.

"The traveller's nature could no further go,
To make a less she joined the other two."

GENERAL LEE'S MEMORIALS.

There have been both in Baltimore and Washington considerable meetings in honor of Robert E. Lee, and the gravity of the occasion—the last of its class—seemed to have inspired the late rebel intellect to very able performances. In Washington, old Mr. Corcoran presided—a sincerely philanthropic rebel, who loved Lee enough to name his hotel "Arlington"—a bold, uncommercial, and delicate act, worthy of friendship. The speakers were Carlisle and Merrick. Carlisle is a son of Southern parasite, although a lawyer of marked ability; the son of a poor woman here, married to a Spanish woman, and a guarded, yet finished, orator. Merrick is a blazing young lawyer of verbal genius; no very heavy gun, except to fire funeral salutes—and he made a fine speech.

The Lee celebration in Baltimore was a very fine thing, not less impressive in the number of rebel soldiers and officers present, than in the eminence of the speakers as rebels, and the good quality of much that they said. Charles Marshall, who had been Lee's Chief-of-Staff, made by far the best speech, and probably the best that will be made anywhere in the country on this subject. Its personal revelations were interesting. Hear these random extracts:

"General Lee's was no hollow truce, but with that pure faith and honor that marked every act of his illustrious career he immediately devoted himself to the restoration of peace, harmony and concord. He entered zealously into the subject of education, believing, as he often declared, that popular education is the only sure foundation of free government.

"Let us take to heart the lesson of his bright example. Disregarding all that malice may impute to us, with an eye single to the faithful performance of our duties as American citizens, and with the honest and sincere resolution to support with heart and hand the honor, the safety and the true liberties of our country, let us invoke our fellow-citizens to forget the animosities of the past by the side of this honored grave, and, 'joining hands around this royal corpse, friends now, enemies no more, proclaim perpetual truce to battle.'"

"Prolonged cheers" followed this hearty peroration. It is well for the intelligence of the country to remember that amongst the late rebels there were some capable of the sentiments of Mr. Marshall as well as of his diction.

Another officer of Lee's staff, Colonel Henry E. Peyton, spoke in worse taste, but with some eloquence, saying:

"Fellow-soldiers, there is no better incident in the life of this great man, fraught as it was with lessons for good, than the simple fact that, whilst he declined lands, and houses, and stocks, and bonds, and taxed the ingenuity of friendship to invent novel channels of approach, even with the simplest offerings of love, yet accepted at a trifling salary the first position offered him by which he could make his living by his own hands.

"He accepted the dreary and uncongenial duty of the pedagogue's closet. Amongst his men and officers the temptation to refrain from further work, if not to rebel, was never greater since they first went to war or failed in battle. But in the midst of their disheartenings, which bordered on despair, the voice of the great captain came to his disbanded battalions, and commanded them to suffer and be strong; to learn to labor and to wait; to seek, in the pursuits of civil life, relief from the excitement of war; and, in the fields of its industry, to build again those broken shrines of their household gods."

An Episcopal clergyman, named T. U. Dudley, made the most malignant speech of all—a clergyman who had been a uniformed soldier of slavery, and boasted of it. Ex-Judge John A. Campbell, late rebel Assistant Secretary of War, made a speech singular for its [illegible] running over all the ground of State rights, and probably not very reliable for its reminiscences. He alleged that in March, 1865, a month before the fall of Petersburg, Lee asserted the inability of the Confederacy to maintain the campaign, and he said negotiations ought to take place. Campbell described Virginia after her tumble:

"The great State of Virginia, the sport of capricious and ungenerous legislation. A dull, dreary, leaden, and military despotism substituted for constitutions and laws. No citizen of hers could have a thrill at the name of country. All were compelled to mourn over the ruin of what once had been great. General Lee felt this, and bore this burden, encouraging his fellow-citizens to support themselves under their oppression, and to devote themselves to restore, as far as they could, what had been lost. He established his college on the foundations of religion and sound morality. He directed the new generation to think only of the right and the true. He taught them, in the midst of the complications of calamity that surrounded them, patience and moderation. But the burden upon him was too great, the pressure too powerful to be borne, and the time came when the great leader was compelled to give his last order to strike his tent, and to leave to others the work he could not finish."

Here you see that office-holders like Campbell and preachers like Dudley are the only whistlers of the Lost Cause left. The "great State" of Virginia is a myth. It is not nearly so much of a State as Connecticut, Iowa, or Maryland. The city of Baltimore has more sound statesmen, like John W. Garrett, John Hopkins, Sam Shoemaker, and the editors, Fulton and Abell, in it, than all Virginia. But, if Maryland keeps her eye on Virginia as an exemplar, she is capable of coming to Virginia's littleness. The State of Virginia has always been an incubus on Maryland, a bad companion, a profligate neighbor, a false friend. Virginia clipped Maryland, in 1753, of 500,000 acres of land between the forks of the Potomac, a high-handed matter, and a permanent injury to the western and interior interests of the State. Maryland owes the most that she has achieved to herself, and to foreign capital and immigration. Virginia never lent her a stiver, never built a mile of her railroads, never sent her any emigration till the rebellion closed, fought her enterprises, gave her bad example, and, to this day, bothers her oystermen. Yet Baltimore, which is larger than all the towns and cities of Virginia together, complacently says: "The great State of Virginia."

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS AND OCCUPATIONS.

Several efforts have recently been made to establish suburban villages as air-holes for Washington and its 100,000 people. Georgetown contains about 12,000 folks, and is the only considerable suburb of the city, as Alexandria maintains a vision of perfect independence, and is used to the grass growing up and down its streets. Uniontown is a picturesque free negro settlement across the Eastern Branch; Tenallytown is beyond Georgetown, a turnpike village; Clarksville is out Fourteenth street, by the Columbia College; Hyattsville is on the heights above Bladensburg; Laurel is fifteen miles on the road to Baltimore. The latter five places do not contain all together 3,000 people. A new village is projected, however, on the old Bladensburg dwelling ground, to be called "Highland," and on the new Baltimore & Potomac Road a second place is also struggling up. Washington is, however, so much of open country itself that few care to go out of town, particularly with the present imperfect communications. There are only 20,000 people in all the District outside of Washington city limits—a total space of ten miles by six.

The park of the city, a piece of high land attached to the Military Asylum, which makes, with Mr. Corcoran's "Harewood"—freely opened to the public—about four hundred acres of beautiful landscape, has quietly grown to be a rival of Druid Hill Park at Baltimore, and it contains about seven miles of pebble-road equal to Central Park. The old soldiers police this paradise of theirs, purchased for them with money which Winfield Scott wrested from the refractory city of Mexico, and around their handsome series of villas lie several thousand dead of the late war, under the profiles of the crumbling defences of the capital.

It is painfully humorous to see the straits to which this large city is reduced for want of good roads and more railways. Probably the only steam packets in the Union which carry passengers on a canal are the Eureka and the Minnesota, which run hence to Point of Rocks, near Harper's Ferry, making an all-day trip. Three old battered stage-traps go out the three turnpikes on the Maryland side,—and such turnpikes!—one to Rockville, another to Leonardstown, and a third to Marlborough. We wait, hoping that in our flesh we may see the roads to Harper's Ferry and to Harrisburg finished; but when shall we ever be able to get southward to Richmond under eight hours? The new junction road round Baltimore is really to be made. I walked through a part of the cut yesterday, betwixt Jones' Falls and the Washington Monument.

Meantime, a good deal of street paving has been done and contracted for in this wide-lunged capital. K, I, H, F, and E streets are open for their whole length, hard and level, and the entire length of Pennsylvania avenue, with its broad branch to the Capitol, called Louisiana or Indiana avenue, is to be laid with wooden block pavement at once. Capitol Hill is submitting to slab pavements on the terrace platforms, and the architect is making another feeble effort to push out and sod the terraces themselves. The Coast Survey building is nearly finished, and a large and handsome affair it is, and the Freedman's Bank, put up by the site of the slaying of Philip Barton Key, is also rising to a goodly height of brown stone. The big market house which was to have been the Louvre of the avenue hangs pendant amongst the jealousies of its projectors. We have half-a-dozen new hotels of a small pattern. The attempt of Chadwick and Sykes to set up a suburban place under the name of the Roslyn House at Fort [illegible] failed. Chadwick is said [illegible] of Willard's [illegible] Lick House, San Francisco. A greater [illegible] Mrs. E. A. Pollard, formerly [illegible] the nominal proprietress of the St. Cloud Hotel, once the Herndon House, where Booth's conspirators met. This lady has been sent to the lunatic asylum on the heights of the Eastern Branch for a prolonged attack of hysteria [illegible]—which of the two it is not clear according to the *Republican* newspaper, the official Methodist organ of Washington. Mrs. Pollard was put by a Mr. L—— in charge of his hotel, her affections being thrown in with the lease. She was fine-looking, hospitable, and popular, and gave suppers to the Ways and Means Committee. The proprietor of the combination, however, had a suspicion that the premises were sub-let, and he made a descent upon the landlady's room,—where he seems to have gone by custom instead of by warrant,—in the dead of night. There he found a handsome steamboat Captain and all he had surmised, and the consequence was a naval battle. They fought up and down the Bay of Biscay-O in that narrow hall, animated by the squeals and whoops of several boarders at the doors all along, and the St. Cloud has been under a cloud since. It is more than probable that this episode was designed to heighten up the recess, and [illegible] says that the fair Ophelia has ample defence in the eyes of that proprietor, who presumed to hold so much real estate for so defective a title:

"How should she her true love know
From another one?
By his cockle hat and staff,
And his sandal shoon?"

GATH.

WHY MINISTER MOTLEY WAS REMOVED.

A Chapter of Secret History.

Washington (Oct. 15) Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

Three months ago, Minister Motley was officially disgraced, by being summarily dismissed from the diplomatic service by the President, without any assigned reasons, whereby the country might know in what manner the distinguished diplomat had offended and failed to truly represent the American Republic at the Court of St. James.

The friends of Mr. Motley felt the disgrace keenly, and for the moment bitter words were spoken against the Executive, which time has only changed into a firm and outspoken dissatisfaction and want of confidence in the President.

The fact was well known at the time that Mr. Motley was appointed Minister to England at the personal solicitation of Senator Sumner, and the public at large have generally regarded the determined opposition of the latter to the success of the President's favorite San Domingo annexation scheme as the primary, if not the real cause of the dismissal of Mr. Motley from the important position to which he had been appointed but a year previous.

The silence of the President, and his not making an authoritative explanation as to the cause which led him to subject Mr. Motley to the official disgrace of being removed so soon after entering upon the duties of his office, and thus quiet suspicion, seemed to confirm the truthfulness of Senator Sumner's opinion that Motley's removal was an attempt to punish him for contributing to the rejection of the San Domingo treaty.

Those intimate with Mr. Motley have constantly affirmed that in every way he did his duty; that he worked hard to make the administration of the President a success in its foreign policy, so far as lay within his power, and that for all this he was rewarded with being humiliated and officially disgraced, when he merited thanks.

Under these circumstances a true history of the reasons which led the President to make the change will be welcomed by the country, and silence any unjust criticism founded upon supposed facts.

When the President came into office in March, 1869, he was desirous of maintaining harmony in the ranks of the Republican party. He therefore made free to consult on public questions certain Republicans with whom he had not previously been on friendly terms. One of these consulted was Senator Sumner, who, after ascertaining what policy the President intended to pursue, made known his determination to support the administration. At the personal request of Mr. Sumner the President appointed Mr. Motley as Minister to the Court of St. James, to succeed Reverdy Johnson. The appointment was everywhere regarded as the very best that could have been made, and the President was fully convinced that Mr. Motley would not act as his predecessors did, and bring the diplomatic service of the United States into ridicule.

Soon after the appointment was made Senator Sumner called on Secretary Fish and said to him that Mr. Motley would like to prepare his own instructions, and submit them for approval or alteration. The most difficult matter Mr. Motley would have to deal with was the question of the settlement of the Alabama claims. This, Mr. Sumner said, Mr. Motley had studied carefully, and was prepared to enter upon the work understandingly, but, "as he had placed his views in writing, the manuscript had better be submitted to the Secretary, and by him to the President." Mr. Fish replied that the President had his own views regarding the differences between this country and Great Britain, and would probably want them carried out, but there would be no objection to Mr. Motley submitting the paper he had drawn up. In a short time afterward this paper was handed Mr. Fish, who upon examination found it to be very lengthy,—about 104 pages foolscap,—and not containing views in accord with those entertained by the President. In returning the manuscript, Mr. Fish informed Senator Sumner that the paper was an admirable essay and ought to be published, but was not in any way suitable for the purpose for which it was written, as it did not express the views entertained by the administration on the Alabama question.

Mr. Fish then prepared Mr. Motley's instructions as ordered by the President, and in these Mr. Motley was directed to inform Lord Clarendon that the President did not object so much to the time the proclamation of neutrality had been issued as to the course of the British Government subsequently thereto. The instructions were handed Mr. Motley and he departed for London, and in the course of a few weeks an official despatch was received announcing his presentation to Lord Clarendon. In reading this despatch, Mr. Fish, to his very great surprise, found that Mr. Motley in his presentation had expressed sentiments to Lord Clarendon directly opposite to those contained in the President's instructions. In fact, he had totally ignored his instructions, misrepresented the policy of the President, and expressed in an official manner his own private views as set forth in the manuscript which he wanted Mr. Fish to sign as instructions. To make matters all the worse, Mr. Fish, six weeks after the receipt of Mr. Motley's despatch, learned that before the despatch had been forwarded Mr. Motley had committed it to Lord Clarendon, thus making it of the most formal character, and not a confidential communication to his own government. In communicating this despatch Mr. Motley made no reference to its having been revised by Lord Clarendon, and both President and Secretary of State were misled as to its importance. The President, upon having the text of Mr. Motley's despatch read to him, was very indignant that his instructions had been disobeyed. "If Motley," he said, with much earnestness, "cannot obey instructions, we must find a Minister who can."

Mr. Motley was immediately censured for his unexplained course, and instructed to at once correct the position in which he had thus placed this government, and to inform Lord Clarendon as to the true policy of the administration as set forth in his instructions. At the same time he was also directed to inform Lord Clarendon that the President desired that in future all negotiations having in view the settlement of the Alabama claims be conducted at Washington.

Thus early after Mr. Motley had reached London the President became dissatisfied, and entertained the idea of removing him.

Mr. Motley's course at this time may, therefore, be considered as the first cause which subsequently led to his removal.

When the President manifested a friendly feeling toward Mr. Sumner by appointing his friend to the English mission, he understood that it was the intention of Mr. Sumner to support the policy of his administration and contribute all possible aid to make it triumphant. So, therefore, when the treaty for the purchase of San Domingo was negotiated, the President early sought Mr. Sumner at his own house to lay before him his views, and to obtain the support of the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the Senate, to the treaty.

The President explained to Mr. Sumner, in the presence of two witnesses, what he desired him to do, and the great advantage to be derived by an immediate ratification of the treaty. After a somewhat protracted interview the President arose to go, when Mr. Sumner said to him: "I shall support your administration," and the President left, under the impression that he would have a powerful ally in the Senate in the person of Mr. Sumner. Both of the other gentlemen who were present during the interview, also formed the conclusion that Mr. Sumner intended to advocate the treaty in the Senate.

When the information was brought him that Mr. Sumner expressed himself hostile to the purchase and to ratification of the treaty, the President did not credit it, and said this could not be so, as Mr. Sumner had assured him, in language not to be misunderstood, of his intention to support the administration, and the treaty for the purchase of San Domingo was purely an administrative measure. Time, however, revealed Mr. Sumner's determined opposition to the measure, and to him is attributed its final defeat. With the strong support of Mr. Sumner, the President believed the treaty would be ratified, but with him against it the failure of the project was sure. The President therefore felt that Mr. Sumner had not acted in an honorable manner with him. He had promised to support the policy of the administration, and yet led the hosts against it within a very short time afterward. As Mr. Sumner had openly opposed the policy of the President, the latter did not consider that he ought to retain in one of the most important offices within his gift, a person who was appointed to please Mr. Sumner. While this of itself would not have justified the President in removing Mr. Motley, still, coupled with other causes, it furnished in the opinion of the President an additional reason for making a change.

The opposition of Mr. Sumner to the San Domingo treaty may therefore be regarded as the second cause for Mr. Motley's removal.

In the early part of the present year, the President became much pleased with a son of Secretary Fish, and conceived the idea, unknown to his father, of having him in the diplomatic service. General Adam Badeau, Consul General at London, but formerly Military Secretary to the President, was here, about starting for his post in London. The President sent a letter by him to Mr. Motley, requesting that the latter ask for the appointment of Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., as Assistant Secretary of Legation at London.

This position was a Presidential appointment, but the President deemed it best not to make an appointment without its being satisfactory to Minister Motley, and to allow him, in compliance with the request sent by General Badeau, to ask for the appointment of Mr. Fish, Jr., a young man of much talent, and a graduate of Harvard College, and one thoroughly qualified for the position. The President was not expecting the positive refusal which came from Minister Motley, who not only declined to comply with [illegible] accompanied this with a request for the nomination of a gentleman living in Boston as Assistant Secretary. Quite indignant at this treatment, the President would not nominate the person nominated by Mr. Motley, but sent to the Senate the name of still another person, not deeming it best, under the circumstances, to force Mr. Fish, Jr., upon Mr. Motley. This act of disrespect toward the President, or at least so considered, may, therefore, be regarded as the third cause of Mr. Motley's removal.

From the time that Mr. Motley became fairly settled in London, the State Department has been in receipt of complaints against him by well-known Englishmen. These complaints represent that Mr. Motley so conducted himself as to excite much feeling on the part of many leading English politicians. He took an interest in the political affairs of England, discussing with much fervor the principles involved, not hesitating to reveal his contempt for certain English statesmen and English institutions. He expressed himself so freely that it became quite noticeable and much talked about, and finally led to the attention of the Secretary of State being called to it.

Thus taking too much interest in foreign politics, and thereby exciting the hostility of leading Englishmen, may be regarded as the *fourth* cause which led to Mr. Motley's removal.

Finally, in June last, the President decided to make a change in the English mission, and instructed Secretary Fish to call on Mr. Motley for his resignation. The Secretary endeavored to have the President retain Mr. Motley until this fall, or until the assembling of Congress again, but this he refused to do. On the 1st day of July a letter was sent to Mr. Motley requesting him to send in his resignation immediately. On the 13th of July, sufficient time having elapsed in the opinion of the Secretary of State for Mr. Motley to receive the letter, and no reply coming to hand, a telegram was sent, calling attention to the contents of the letter of the 1st, and asking for an answer by telegraph. On the same day that this despatch was sent to Mr. Motley the President transmitted to the Senate the name of ex-Senator Frelinghuysen as his successor. In reply to Mr. Fish's telegram, Mr. Motley declined to forward his resignation as requested.

This is the whole story, and forms an interesting chapter in American politics.

THE LAW COURTS.

Stealing a Draft—The Diversy Estate.

LaSalle Street Tunnel Again—Disposition of the Steele Building.

United States Circuit Court.

COMMERCIAL—STEALING A DRAFT.

Charles M. Harkins et al. ([illegible]) v. William H. Squires. This is an action of assumpsit brought by plaintiffs, fruit dealers of New York, to recover a balance of some $340, alleged to be due from Squires, a commission man of this city. The only matter of controversy related to the question whether Squires had or had not paid a certain draft that was drawn by plaintiffs upon him. A sight draft for $340 was drawn upon defendant, and at the same time a draft for $308.50, at ten days, was also transmitted to the First National Bank, on Squires, for acceptance. He was notified by the bank of the receipt of the draft. During the afternoon the sight draft was honored, and as is alleged on the part of plaintiffs, when he had paid that the time draft was handed to him for acceptance. This, it is claimed, he took away with him, as was supposed, to verify it with his accounts, but he failed to return it, and claimed that he had paid it. The bank tellers were pretty positive in their testimony to the contrary, while upon the trial Squires swore, without any qualification, that on the same day that he paid the sight draft he did pay the time draft, although it had thirteen days to run. The sight draft was stamped with the bank stamp "paid;" the time draft was not.

On the part of the defendant, the Court was asked to instruct that the possession by Squires of the draft was *prima facie* evidence that it had been paid by him. The Court did not do so, but stated it to be the law that the possession of this draft was not evidence that it had been paid by the defendant, for, so far as the face of the draft was concerned, the defendant was not a party to it; he had never accepted it, and there had no liability upon the face of the paper as yet ever been assumed by Squires with reference to it. Before a party became liable upon a time draft he must accept it, and thus far it appears to be only a request that defendant should pay the amount of money designated. Herein it was different from a promissory note, which was a completed instrument carrying an obligation to pay, which obligation coming into the possession of the obligor, the possession became *prima facie* evidence of payment; because the law presumed in favor of honesty in acquiring it. If the draft had been accepted and given back to the possession of the bank, then the fact that subsequently it came into the possession of Squires would raise the presumption of payment. Therefore, the fact of payment was to be discovered by the testimony concerning such payment. This testimony upon the trial was conflicting, and it was to be weighed with the understanding that the burden of proof was on the defendant, who must make his defence out clearly, and to the satisfaction of the jury, so that it should appear more probable that he had paid the time draft than that he had not paid it.

The Court pointed out some points of the evidence, such as the fact that the time draft had not on it the stamp of the bank evidencing payment, while the sight draft had. Defendant had stated to agents of the bank making inquiry that he had transmitted them to New York to bolster his credit, by showing that he paid his paper before it was due; and yet when the bank cashier visited him, he said the drafts were with his lawyer, and they were there. Defendant swore he paid the draft, and the two tellers swore he did not, and the bank books did not verify his statement; [illegible] the jury should consider whether [illegible] as the payment, by a party, of a draft ten days before it was due, did or did not support the theory of non-payment, because so unusual a circumstance would, probably, engraft itself upon the memory of the parties receiving the money. The drawee had the right to pay the draft when it was presented for acceptance. Whether he did so must be decided by all the circumstances surrounding him, the course of business, and the testimony on either side.

Verdict for plaintiffs; damages, [illegible].

JUDGMENT.

William Butcher v. Frederick M. Atkinson, for $2,655. This was an action upon a promissory note for $2,000, in which the plea of general issue and special plea of want of consideration were interposed. No one stood by to substantiate the plea.

United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Proceeding Dismissed.—Thomas E. Ryan, of Joliet.

Petition for Discharge.—Harrison L. Putnam, of Waukegan; Samuel C. Cummings, of Chicago; and John H. Boynton, of Chicago.

Circuit Court.

A PUBLIC OFFICER SUES THE CITY.

John W. Connett and his wife Emily v. The City. Suit by an employe of the Law Department of the city of Chicago against his employer, for injuries alleged to have been received by his wife by falling through a defective sidewalk. Damages are laid at $10,000.

DISTRAINING FOR RENT.

N. P. Wilder v. Sarah M. Wheaton. Distress for rent of the Burr House, No. 287 Michigan av., excepting a certain grapery attached. The furniture of the house was levied upon.

Superior Court.

TUNNEL—COMPROMISE CASE.

The danger of a fall of the building known as Steele's Building, on the northwest corner of LaSalle and South Water streets, aided by the fact that the owner, William Dinning, of the city of Quebec, Canada, was prepared to file his bill in chancery to enjoin the prosecution of the LaSalle street tunnel, delayed the progress of the work for some time. The matter has now been compromised.

The object of Mr. Dinning's bill, as prepared, was to enjoin the construction of the tunnel until compensation should be made to him for the damages which would result to his property. Mr. Dinning claimed to be the owner of lot [illegible] of the wharfing lots on South Water street and East Water street, north of Randolph street, formerly known as Lot 1 in Block U, at the northwest corner of LaSalle and South Water streets, by purchase in 1865 from the devisees of George Steele, who derived title from the city. His bill recited that by an act of the Legislature of [illegible], it was given to the city to compromise and adjust claims affecting its wharfing lots, subject to the supervision of the Circuit Court. Under this power, the Council passed an ordinance providing for the survey, sale and conveyance of the property. Survey was accordingly made, and in [illegible] the city conveyed to George Steele the fee of the lot now held by complainant, subject, however, to the condition that five feet in width, extending the whole length of the front of the premises on the river, should forever remain an open wharf or dock, to be built and maintained by said grantee for the free passage of persons on foot and passengers without charge, not reserving, however, any right to disturb the lateral support of the premises, or the building thereon, in any manner. Cause was made in the Circuit Court under the legislative enactment, and the deed of the city was in all respects ratified and confirmed, and the estate vested in Steele. Complainant purchased in February, 1865, for $80,000. Upon the lot is a brick building having a front of 80 feet on South Water street, and a depth of [illegible] feet, constructed upon a good, sound, solid, and sufficient foundation, for the support of which the complainant is lawfully entitled to the use of the land adjoining on LaSalle street, and in the bed of the river, which support the building has heretofore always received, excepting so far as the city has injured it. The building was commenced to be erected during the month of April, [illegible], and since the 1st of January, [illegible], no material alteration increasing its size or weight has been made, except to raise it to grade, in accordance with city ordinance, the building having, when constructed, taken the place of three ancient warehouses, which had stood upon the land for twenty years. It is now in possession of complainants, who refuse to quit it unless just compensation be made to them. The premises abut on South Water street, the river, and LaSalle street. It is claimed in this proceeding that the fee of LaSalle street is in the property owners, subject, however, to the easement, or right, of the thoroughfare only, and for the usual and ordinary purposes of a street, beyond which there has been no other dedication or condemnation of the street. But now the city is constructing a tunnel under the bed of the river, having its centre line on the centre line of LaSalle street, along the east side of complainant's lot and premises, the entrance being forty-eight feet wide on the street, the bottom of the tunnel thirty-five feet below low water mark, and, therefore, about twenty-six feet below the foundation of complainant's building. The southern approach to the tunnel is intended to consist of a roadway, open in part and tunnelled in part, existing from the tunnel entrance directly under the dock line of the river, at such a grade, until the surface of Randolph street is reached at its north line, making, on the east side of the lot, the roadway, about twenty-five feet wide, occupying with its walls twenty-one and a half feet west of the centre line of LaSalle street. In connection with this, the city proposes to construct a dock wall, on the dock line of the south side of the river across the entire width of LaSalle street, extending six feet six inches thick at bottom, and four feet thick at the top, having its foundation eight feet below the foundation of complainant's building. By the contract to perform this work, the contractor, [illegible], has agreed with the city to become liable for all damages to any and all buildings and all private property, along each side of the street, caused by his operations, the city reserving the general supervision of the work. It is charged that, in violation of the grant to Steele, the city has now commenced to excavate in the bed of the river, notifying complainants of its intention to dig some forty-seven feet below, and within eighteen feet of the plane of the face of complainant's building, and to dig the dock wall, directly underneath the east face of the building, so as to undermine a part of the foundation. These excavations, if continued, it is averred, will endanger the lot, deprive complainant without his consent, of his property as well as his building, which, indeed, to some extent, has already been done. [illegible] for a reasonable compensation, and complainant does not seek to interfere with the progress of the city works, farther than may be necessary for his own protection. An adjustment of the matters in litigation complainant has sought with the Board of Public Works, proposing that the city take possession of the building upon making compensation to the tenants; secure him in the amount of his rents until the building be rebuilt by the city, or the tunnel contracted under the provisions of the contract. This offer, however, has been declined and the city refused any indemnity. Fearing, therefore, that without such just compensation to him, the city will proceed, he seeks a restraining order.

In view of the imminent danger of the injunction, and, perhaps, because there was a possibility of its prevention, the parties came together, before the bill was actually filed, and, being reasonable on all sides, a compromise was effected.

By the compromise, the city is to indemnify Mr. Dinning as to the matter of his rents, to remove the building, and to rebuild it when the tunnel work shall be completed.

As between the contractor who will remove the structure, the question of who shall pay is reserved [illegible] for future judicial determination.

THE DIVERSY ESTATE.

Barbara Diversy v. Angela Diversy et als. Decree entered for a partition of the Michael Diversy estate. This decree is the result of a compromise, by which the claim of the complainant, who was lately Mrs. Rose, she having obtained a decree of divorce from [illegible] Rose, who was her husband, sought to charge her mother with improper intentions as to the assets of the estate. The litigation, involving [illegible] worth of property, affects the interests of Mr. Lill as well as those of the heirs and the widow. The latter were represented by Barber and Lackner, and Mr. Lill was represented by Mr. Edward Martin. By the decree it appears that Mrs. Angela Diversy bars her dower upon the payment by the heirs of [illegible]. A division is then to be made as between Lill and the Diverseys, four of them,—Elizabeth Kirchoff, Mary V. Beckie, Catharina Beckie, and Barbara—the latter of whom receives $7,000, in lieu of interests in certain property.

It would be quite uninteresting to publish the list of lots, but the interest of Mrs. Diversy is to be taken from the stock formerly held by her husband in the Lill's Chicago Brewery Company, and in settlement of the old partnership with Mr. Lill assumes the accrued indebtedness, the heirs to give their promises for a balance then due to Lill.

DEFENDANT DEFEATED.

John W. Carrington, Jr., v. Robert H. Ennis. This was an action of assumpsit, to recover commissions alleged to be due upon procuring a purchaser for the premises (house and lot) No. 743 Michigan avenue, at the price of $15,250. Two and a half per cent commission was claimed. [illegible] for defendant.

It was told the jury that, if the defendant placed his property in the hands of Chambers & Carrington to be sold, with no understanding that Carrington alone was to be employed as agent, then he cannot recover in his own name, and, if agreeing with Carrington to sell for a certain price, the defendant paid that price, again no recovery could be had.

ON TRIAL.

Mathias Maurer v. The Republic Insurance Company of Chicago. This, which is an action of assumpsit, is on trial before Judge Porter. It is sought to recover on a policy issued March 22, 1869, on buildings Nos. 239 and 241 Jefferson street, which were destroyed by fire on the 17th of October, 1869.

TITLE CONFIRMED.

Lucy L. Higbee et als. v. James C. B. Harvey et als. Decree passed confirming defendants' title to the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 13, 38, 13.

NEW SUITS—ASSUMPSIT.

Second National Bank v. Charlotte and David Cody. Assumpsit. Demand, $3,000.

—David J. Lake v. William S. Johnson. Assumpsit. Demand, $2,000.

County Court.

ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

Estate of Robert Higgins. Ellen Higgins, widow, was appointed to administer.

—Estate of Thomas Geiser. Will proved, and Phillip Burkhuan appointed to execute it, under bond of $2,000.

Divorce Business.

DECREE IN SUPERIOR COURT.

Rachel Floyd v. Jesse L. Floyd. Decree granted, on ground of desertion.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

A Splendid Outlook for the Exhibition.

We have received advices from R. E. Moore, Esq., the well-known art connoisseur, at present in New York, in the interests of the Academy of Design, which promise richly for the forthcoming exhibition of the academy, and already indicate that the collection of paintings for that occasion will be as fine as has ever been seen in this country. The New York artists are lending their encouragement and will [illegible] every possible manner to the exhibition. Among the works which Mr. Moore has already secured are the following:

William Hart's "Golden Hour of Summer," [illegible] and two very beautiful water colors. He also promises a "Last Gleam" for February [illegible].

Bierstadt: [illegible]

[illegible]

J. F. Kensett: Two characteristic works, one just finished.

George H. Hall: "The Embroiderer" and "The Spanish Girl."

[illegible]

A. H. Wyant: A small landscape.

Mrs. Beers: "Lake George" and "Nothing but Leaves."

A. F. Tait: Two new pictures.

[illegible]

J. G. Brown: [illegible]

[illegible]

This is only a small instalment of the works [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The second of the Lefranc concerts was given last evening to a larger audience than on Tuesday evening, and with a miscellaneous programme. This performance calls for nothing in the line of criticism beyond what we have already said. The last concert will be given this afternoon, and [illegible].

Mr. Barrett closes his first week at McVicker's to-day with "Rosedale."

"The [illegible] Water Rats," exhibit for the last time at the Museum this evening.

The Minstrels offer the attractive bill of the week for this afternoon and evening.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds, conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Friday, Oct. 21:

[illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED
MURRAY
&
LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. [illegible]

THE ST. CLAIR FLATS CONTROVERSY.

Opinions in Washington Concerning It—The British Minister Interviewed.

Washington (Oct. 19) Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

The statement sent abroad from Detroit that the British gunboat Prince Alfred had taken possession of the ship canal built by the American Government on the St. Clair Flats, near Detroit, has created quite a sensation here. The point in controversy seems to be, that Americans insist that the line between the United States and Canada is drawn along the old ship channel four miles northeast of the place said to be seized, while the Canadians say it gives the St. Clair Flats to the Dominion.

The treaty of peace and independence with Great Britain, September 3, 1783; of commerce, November 9, 1794; of peace at Ghent December 24, 1814; decisions of Commissioners on the boundary question of the Ghent treaty, dated October 20, [illegible], and June 18, 1822, as well as the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842, all define the boundary—some very minutely.

The Secretary of the Navy does not attach importance to the statements contained in the Detroit papers. All the chief naval officers at the department join him in doubting them. They hold that some venturesome "middy" or Lieutenant may have planted a British flag there, but that he probably took it down again. They say we have a gunboat up there somewhere, and the British Government may have one too, but there is no war vessel by the name of Prince Alfred in the Royal service.

Failing to get at Secretary Fish conveniently, your correspondent called on Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, who very freely gave all the information he had on the subject. He says he has no information on the reported action above stated other than that gathered from the newspaper, but that he was called upon in his official capacity a few weeks ago to interfere in the case of a Canadian subject. The case was this: A boatman contracted with a lumberman to transport a large amount of lumber to a point on the St. Clair Flats, they supposing they still kept within the British lines. After the lumber was all piled up there, the United States customs officers seized it and the boatman's vessels. Shortly afterwards, the owner of the lumber came down, and the customs officers seized him, but soon afterwards released him, the boats, and the lumber, he giving heavy bonds to comply with the United States Tariff laws. He is still under those bonds.

Mr. Thornton believes the report that the Canadians have seized the flats, but that it was done in order to settle the boundary question and not with any view of creating trouble. The Prince Albert gunboat is not in the Royal navy, but he thinks it is a vessel belonging to Canada.

He took up the case of the lumberman and boatman and ascertained that the first question to be determined was the boundary. He found that the report of the boundary commissioners under one of two treaties is very full, exact and explicit, that one side of the map is white and the other red, so that there cannot possibly be any doubt about it. He found, however, that there was a copy of the map at Ottawa, there being only two copies—one at the State Department here, and the other in England. He disliked to trouble Mr. Fish, and so sent the papers in the case furnished him to England, where they now are under examination, and the map will be used to ascertain the English view of whether this very property, the St. Clair Canal, and Flats, are within the English boundary. He says his government and the United States will not have any trouble about it, and that it is entirely a question of established fact to be settled by the map. He presumes that, if the territory in dispute is found within the American boundary, Great Britain will quietly withdraw and Americans will settle the cases like the one started arising out of the misunderstanding, as the laws of this country prescribe. If, on the other hand, it is found within the British line, Great Britain will pay for the American Canal and other improvements, and everything will be right. He thinks it may occasion some talk among the people in the disputed region, but that everything will be settled amicably as an issue of fact that will decide itself by the maps on record. He does not think the gunboat mentioned amounts to much as a war vessel, but that it was probably a merchant craft rigged for the occasion so as not to excite the discussion that would be occasioned by a royal man-of-war or gunboat. He spoke of the manner in which fishermen are caught within three miles of shore, where they are prohibited going by international treaty. If a steamer should go after them they would see the smoke before they saw the steamer, and get out of the way. Or they would see a large vessel of any kind in time to escape. But the Canadians rigged vessels like fishing vessels, and were thus enabled frequently to get right alongside the fishermen before he knew the character of his pursuer. In that way, he says, he accounts for the very large number of captures of fishermen who illegally plied their vocation inside the prescribed limits. So in this instance, he thinks (disclaiming, however, any positive information on the subject,) that the Canadians are quietly trying to make a test case to be settled by diplomacy, and send an unostentatious armed vessel to the St. Clair Flats. So it is not "a speck of war."

C.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.

The Buffalo *Courier* of the 19th has a leading article in favor of the abolition of the present system of inspecting and grading grain at Chicago, Buffalo, and Milwaukee. It urges a return to the system of selling grain by sample, and each lot on its own merits, and charges that the system of grading grain is the foundation of the present practice of gambling in it. There is no question but the present system of grain inspection in Chicago is grossly unjust to the country shipper in many instances, nor is there any doubt that country shippers naturally attempt to retaliate by "doctoring" a car of wheat sometimes, so as to make it pass for something better than it is. One wrong thus induces another, and the whole system of inspection becomes a game of cheating. It is also true that the concentration of a great many lots of grain,—each of which is a little different from the other, and would rightfully sell for a little different price,—under one grade as No. 2, does increase the facility for gambling in it. But in a market like this, where so large an amount of grain is handled, it would be impossible to sell each lot of grain by its own sample. It is believed by many that if the present system of grain inspection were entirely abolished, and each of the elevators required to place "on 'Change" samples of what it would receive and deliver on each of the present grades of wheat, or on as many other special grades as each elevator should choose to establish for itself, the commission merchant could compare the sample he received from his country customer with the sample "on 'Change," and demand a receipt for that grade of wheat from the elevator. All this, however, would be of no avail unless the elevators can be placed in competition with each other for country business, and that can never be until the railroads are obliged to deliver grain to any elevator to which the country shipper may choose to ship it. As long as a railroad compels the shippers along its line to ship to one particular elevator, and refuses to deliver to any other elevator in the city that the shipper may desire, there will be an elevator monopoly, and monopoly always means fraud.

The money market continues to work close and "uncomfortable." There is less regular merchant paper being offered than a week or so ago, because the jobbers generally are doing a better business than then. They are selling more goods, and are collecting with somewhat better success in the country, and are, consequently, not obliged to ask so much bank aid. If it were otherwise with them, money would be tight, as the banks have advanced largely on grain, which has been coming in freely, and their money is being absorbed in that way to a large extent. When the packers begin to make heavy demands on the banks, as they will now within the next ten days, it may necessitate the withdrawal of capital from grain and oblige its shipment eastward to an extent that will affect prices.

In the country money seems to be very tight. A large proportion of the country banks are asking for loans or re-discounts from their correspondents here. When the hog crop begins to come into market liberally, the relative conditions of the city and country will be reversed; money will be plenty there and tight here.

Exchange continues rather scarce and firm, showing that grain is not moving East as fast as it ought at this season of the year. Sales of exchange were made between banks to-day at par. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at 1-10 discount.

The following quotations for gold in New York, to-day, were received by [illegible]:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

9:30 a. m.	[illegible]	1:15 p. m.	[illegible]
10:00 a. m.	[illegible]	2:00 p. m.	[illegible]
10:30 a. m.	[illegible]	2:45 p. m.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3:15 p. m.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3:45 p. m.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Close	[illegible]

The yield of petroleum in the oil regions has increased to the enormous amount of 20,000 barrels, or about double what it was a few months ago, and the producers are in a dilemma to know what to do with it. Already it had grown to be one of our leading articles of export, and, during the last two years ending with the fiscal year, on July 30, the total value of the exports of petroleum was greater than the total value of wheat exported during the same time. The supply is now greater than the demand, and the price of petroleum to the foreign consumer will necessarily be fixed by the cost of putting it into packages and the cost of freight.

It is reported from Washington that Commissioner Delano will, in his annual report, recommend a uniform tax of 32 cents per pound on all kinds of tobacco. He believes such a tax will be more easily collected, and will offer fewer chances for fraud than the rates imposed under the present law. A Washington despatch further says:

"The Commissioner of Internal Revenue says his attention has been repeatedly called of late to the use, on the part of tobacco manufacturers, of pails or buckets for packing fine-cut chewing tobacco, and the great facility these packages afford for the reuse of tobacco stamps. Also, to the further fact that seldom are these packages destroyed when emptied, by the dealers, [illegible]"

—The corn crop of Illinois for the present year may be estimated as follows:

"In 1869 there was grown in Illinois [illegible]"

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FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.

The Buffalo *Courier* of the 18th has a leading article in favor of the abolition of the present system of inspecting and grading grain in Chicago, Buffalo, and Milwaukee. It urges a return to the system of selling grain by sample, and each lot on its own merits, and charges that the system of grading grain is the foundation of the present practice of gambling in it. There is no question but the present system of grain inspection in Chicago is grossly unjust to the country shipper in many instances, nor is there any doubt that country shippers naturally attempt to retaliate by "doctoring" a car of wheat sometimes, so as to make it pass for something better than it is. One wrong thus induces another, and the whole system of inspection becomes a game of cheating. It is also true that the concentration of a great many lots of grain,—each of which is a little different from the other, and would rightfully sell for a little different price,—under one grade as No. 2, does increase the facility for gambling in it. But in a market like this, where so large an amount of grain is handled, it would be impossible to sell each lot of grain by its own sample. It is believed by many that if the present system of grain inspection were entirely abolished, and each of the elevators required to place "on 'Change" samples of what it would receive and deliver on each of the present grades of wheat, or on as many other special grades as each elevator should choose to establish for itself, the commission merchant could compare the sample he received from his country customer with the sample "on 'Change," and demand a receipt for that grade of wheat from the elevator. All this, however, would be of no avail unless the elevators can be placed in competition with each other for country business, and that can never be until the railroads are obliged to deliver grain to any elevator to which the country shipper may choose to ship it. As long as a railroad compels the shippers along its line to ship to one particular elevator, and refuses to deliver to any other elevator in the city that the shipper may desire, there will be an elevator monopoly, and monopoly always means fraud.

The money market continues to work close and "uncomfortable." There is less regular merchant paper being offered than a week or so ago, because the jobbers generally are doing a better business than then. They are selling more goods, and are collecting with somewhat better success in the country, and are, consequently, not obliged to ask so much bank aid. If it were otherwise with them, money would be tight, as the banks have advanced largely on grain, which has been coming in freely, and their money is being absorbed in that way to a large extent. When the packers begin to make heavy demands on the banks, as they will now within the next ten days, it may necessitate the withdrawal of capital from grain and oblige its shipment eastward to an extent that will affect prices.

In the country money seems to be very tight. A large proportion of the country banks are asking for loans or re-discounts from their correspondents here. When the hog crop begins to come into market liberally, the relative conditions of the city and country will be reversed; money will be plenty there and tight here.

Exchange continues rather scarce and firm, showing that grain is not moving East as fast as it ought at this season of the year. Sales of exchange were made between banks to-day at par. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at 1-10 discount.

The following quotations for gold in New York, to-day, were received by Barrett & Hatch:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

9:30 a. m.	112⅛	1:15 p. m.	112⅛
10:00 a. m.	112⅛	2:30 p. m.	112⅛
10:30 a. m.	112⅛	2:45 p. m.	112⅛
10:55 a. m.	112⅛	3:15 p. m.	112⅛
11:35 p. m.	112⅛	3:45 p. m.	112⅛
12:40 p. m.	112⅛	Close	112⅛

The yield of petroleum in the oil regions has increased to the enormous amount of 20,000 barrels, or about double what it was a few months ago, and the producers are in a dilemma to know what to do with it. Already it had grown to be one of our leading articles of export, and, during the last two years ending with the fiscal year, on July 30, the total value of the exports of petroleum was greater than the total value of wheat exported during the same time. The supply is now greater than the demand, and the price of petroleum to the foreign consumer will necessarily be fixed by the cost of putting it into packages and the cost of freight.

It is reported from Washington that Commissioner Delano will, in his annual report, recommend a uniform tax of 32 cents per pound on all kinds of tobacco. He believes such a tax will be more easily collected, and will offer fewer chances for fraud than the taxes imposed under the present law. A Washington despatch further says:

"The Commissioner of Internal Revenue says his attention has been repeatedly called of late to the use, on the part of tobacco manufacturers, of pails or buckets for packing fine-cut chewing tobacco, and the great facility these packages afford for the reuse of tobacco stamps. Also, to the further fact that seldom are these pails or buckets, when emptied by the dealers, found to have the stamp destroyed or even defaced. A strong suspicion is awakened against the reuse of these pails. It arises from the fact that they are expensive for a package allowed to be used only once; that they may easily with great facility be returned to the factory and refilled, and that the dealers generally neglect to destroy the stamps or stamped portion of the package when emptied. The attention of all supervisors, revenue officers, and more especially of supervisors, collectors and assessors, is called to this subject, and the Commissioner urges upon them a more rigid enforcement of the provisions of the law relative to the destruction of all revenue stamps, both of tobacco, snuff, and cigars, and also of distilled spirits and fermented liquors, as soon as the packages are emptied."

—The corn crop of Illinois for the present year may be estimated as follows:

"In 1869 there was grown in Illinois 5,448,264 acres of Indian corn, and if the estimate of the best judges is correct that the crop of 1870 is twenty-five per cent greater, there have been cultivated this season 6,837,000 acres. At thirty-seven bushels to the acre, a low average estimate, the aggregate corn product of this one State this year will be [illegible]."

—[illegible]

[illegible] and will [illegible] to make a large demand for short wools. Since the raising of the blockade there has been a considerable quantity of worsted yarns exported to Prussian ports, and, no doubt, a good part of them will be used in providing various kinds of supplies for the German armies.

—It is said in the wine trade that the Prussians have given permission to the houses in Champagne to carry their wines in wagons to the nearest town in Belgium (probably Mons), whence they may be conveyed by rail to Antwerp or Ostend. This is considered an important concession.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Money market easy at 5@6 per cent.

Sterling unsettled, at 108½@109¼.

Gold firmer, but dull; opened at 112⅛, fell to 111⅞, and closed at 112. Borrowing rates, 2-64 to flat; for carrying, 2 per cent. Clearances, $67,000,000.

Governments quiet and steady:

Coups, '81	113⅜@114⅛	Coups, '67	110⅜@110½
Coups, '62	112⅝@113⅛	Coups, '68	110⅜@110½
Coups, '64	111⅜@111½	10-40s	106⅜@106½
Coups, '65	111⅞@111½	Currency 6s	111⅛@111¼
Coups, new	110⅜@110½		

State bonds dull:

Missouri	91	Old Virginia	62
Old Tennessee	62½	Old N. Carolina	47
New Tennessee	60½	New N. Carolina	27
New Virginia	60½		

Stocks quiet but strong, closing at about the best prices of the day:

Canton	62¾	N. W.	81⅝
Cumberland	30	N. W. pfd	88⅝
W. Union	41⅞	Rock Island	111⅜
Quicksilver	5	New Jersey Cent.	103⅜
Mariposa	[illegible]	St. Paul	62⅝
Mariposa pfd	11⅞	Do pfd	81⅝
Adams Ex	62⅜	Wabash	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	37⅜	Do pfd	73
American	43	Ft. Wayne	95
United States	58⅜	Terre Haute	34
Pacific Mail	44	Do pfd	58⅜
N. Y. Central	92⅜	Chicago & Alton	114
Do scrip	87⅜	Do pfd	115
Erie	23⅜	Ohio & Miss	32⅜
Erie pfd	42	C., C. & C.	80⅜
Harlem	134⅜	B. & Q.	150
Harlem pfd	133	Lake Shore	94⅜
Reading	100	Indiana Central	19
Mich. Central	120	Illinois Central	136⅜
Pittsburgh	106⅜	St. Joseph	109

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	112,470	117,543	142,430	37,216
Corn, bu	22,710	26,449	15,410	40,220
Oats, bu	[illegible]	47,127	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	155	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,118	[illegible]

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 427 cars wheat; 101 cars corn; 20½ cars oats; 14 cars rye; 54½ cars barley. Total, 627 cars, or 228,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 8,742 bu wheat; 1,471 bu corn; 6,501 bu oats; 480 bu rye; 140 bu barley.

The attendance was moderate on 'Change to-day, with a rather dull set of markets all round in the speculative departments, with generally lower prices, though the shipping movement was a moderately healthy one, the grain shippers being willing to take hold more freely when prices were brought down within their reach. The speculative fraternity have kept prices up 1@2c too high to pay a profit on shipment to the East, and thus shippers have naturally fallen back; hence the recent slow movement of grain. Speculation may be a good thing in establishing a market, where there would otherwise be none, but when it interferes with the legitimate movements of trade it becomes a nuisance, and the world rejoices to see "the engineer hoist with his own petard."

Highwines were inactive, and nominally 1c easier than the closing quotations of yesterday, closing with firm holders at 90c for iron-bound lots, and nominal buyers at 89c. New York was quoted stronger, at 95c, but buyers were unwilling to follow the quotation upwards.

Lake freights were more active at yesterday's prices. A total of 10 grain charters was reported, of which 6 were for wheat, and 4 for corn. Sail rates to Buffalo were 7@7½c on wheat, and 7c on corn; oats to do were nominal at 5½c. Wheat to Kingston was taken at 14c. Through rates to New York were quoted at 25c on wheat, and 23c on corn.

Provisions were quiet and rather dull, there being sellers of pork and lard for future delivery at yesterday's range of quotations, while meats were scarcely mentioned for the future; a few transactions were reported in green meats, as the packers are again slaughtering more freely, though they are not active in their purchases at the Stock Yards to-day. Six houses are now reported as at work. The market closed firmer at $25.25@25.50 for regular brands of mess pork; choice lots are held at $25.75. Pork, for seller December, offered at $21.50; pork, for January, offered at $21.00. Old lard firm at 16@16½c, in round lots; new at 15½c. Lard, seller December, closed at 12¾@13c, and for seller January at 12½@12¾c. Dry salted shoulders, 13c; green shoulders from block were quiet at 8c; green rough sides at 11½c; and green short ribs at 12c. Shoulders for December delivery, 9@9½c. Boxed in salt, were quoted at 8¾@8⅞c. Boxed meats for December delivery were quoted at 9c for shoulders; 11@11⅛c for Cumberlands and 11⅛@12c for short ribs. Green hams quoted at 13c, and 12@12½c for seller December. Mess beef is quotable at $11.00@11.50; extra mess do at $13.00@13.50; beef hams at $30.00@30.50; greases at 7@12c, and tallow at 9c. Sales were: 50 brls mess pork at $25.50; 25 brls do at $25.75; 600 brls do, seller December, at $21.50; 30 tcs new lard at 15½c; 3,000 pcs and 20,000 lbs green hams at 13c; 60,000 lbs green ribs at 12c; 20,000 lbs green shoulders, short option of seller, at 8c; 10 boxes dry salted bellies at 16c; 20 boxes do at 15c.

Flour was in less active demand, and only a fair business was transacted. As regards prices there are no changes to note, and in view of the fact that the inquiry is principally for low grades of spring extras and superfines, which are in meagre stock, a very firm feeling prevails generally. Sales were as follows: White Winter Extras—150 brls "Bluff" at $7.50; 350 brls, brands not given, on private terms. Red Winter Extras—100 brls "Wisconsin" at $5.50. Spring Extras—100 brls "Cole's Choice Extra" at $5.75; 100 brls "Belle of Minnesota" at $4.75; 500 brls brands given, on terms not made known; 100 brls not named at $5.37½; 250 brls do at $5.00; 100 brls do at $4.75; 100 brls do at $4.50. Spring Superfines—100 brls not named at $4.00. Buckwheat Flour—30 brls "Jackman's Best" at $8.50; 30 brls not named at $7.50; 10 brls do at $7.00. Total, 2,070 brls.

Wheat was dull, and irregular, at 1½c decline, though Liverpool was strong and active, and New York was reported better. The reason of the weakness was the fact of large receipts and the certainty that they will continue, while the conviction is gradually coming home that the shippers cannot take it except the margin between here and New York be widened out to meet the increased cost of transportation, and that the grain must be moved out more freely than heretofore to avoid still lower prices. Hence, holders are showing a willingness to accept such prices as the shippers can pay, rather than to hold out and hold on. The shipping movement grows in activity under this condition of things, and we note that it is largely being conducted by another class of persons than those who have heretofore sent wheat forward; men who have got the cash in hand, and can afford to handle the grain without losing heavily on discounts. Our receipts are still large, and the information received from the country is to the effect that it is waiting all around us to come in just as fast as the railroads can carry it, and while so much is pressing in, and so much is here already, the pressure may be found too great to allow of prices being put up, though the majority may anticipate sales at $1.50 on this crop. Shipments to-day were in excess of receipts, and, if prices keep within a working limit, there is little doubt that shipments will continue liberal up to the close of the season of navigation. The speculative inquiry was very light, and almost entirely confined to the filling of orders. On the Open Board seller November sold at $1.04¼@1.04⅜, with considerable activity at the inside. On 'Change, it opened at $1.04⅜, fell to $1.04, advanced to $1.05, and closed firm at $1.04⅜. Seller the month was more active at 1c below November, closing at $1.03⅜@1.04. Cash No. 1 spring sold at $1.05¼; No. 2 spring at $1.04; No. 3 spring at 97½c, and rejected spring at 91@92c. Cash sales were reported of 23,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.05¼; 400 bu do at $1.05; 2,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.04¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.04⅛; 31,400 bu do at $1.04; 53,800 bu do at $1.03⅞; 37,400 bu do at $1.03¾; 17,000 bu do at $1.03⅝; 25,000 bu do at $1.03½; 3,200 bu No. 3 spring at 98c; 5,600 bu do at 97½c; 4,600 bu do at 97c; 400 bu rejected at 92c; 400 bu do at 91½c; 400 bu do at 91c; 400 bu dld do at 76c. Total, 242,800 bu.

Corn was dull and weak at 2½c decline from yesterday, partially owing to a dull New York market, and partially in sympathy with wheat. The current receipts were light, but our accumulations here grew very heavy in the hands of holders from the want of a profitable outlet. Present indications are that our receipts will increase and our shipments diminish there being nothing to put up corn except a big advance in wheat, which is not looked for at present. The shipping demand was quiet, and short sellers on margins covered the difference between cash and November, it being the weakest of the two, and some operators anticipate that the grain will again sell at the same price before many days have passed. On the Open Board seller the month sold at 55¼@56½c. On 'Change it opened at 55½c, declined to 55c, and closed dull at 55c. Seller November sold at 53⅞@54½c, closing at the inside; and seller the first half of November at 54½@54⅞c, closing at 54½c. No. 2 closed at 54½c, and rejected at 51c. Cash sales were: 9,000 bu No. 2 at 55½c; 15,800 bu do at 55¼c; 10,800 bu do at 55c; 53,800 bu do at 55c; 5,000 bu do at 54½c; 5,000 bu do at 54¼c; 3,600 bu kiln-dried at 56c; 400 bu do at 51c; 2,000 bu do at 50c; 4,000 bu rejected at 51c; 18,000 bu do at 50c; 2,600 bu kiln-dried do at 50c; 2,000 bu no grade at 38c; 1,200 bu do at 37c; 400 bu kiln-dried yellow at 57c, delivered; 800 bu in cars at 41c; 1,000 bu do at 40c; 400 bu do at 39c; 25,000 bu No. 2, free on board, on private terms. Total, 157,000 bu.

Oats were more active and firm at yesterday's outside quotations, there being a fair shipping demand, which also brought in speculative buyers, especially the short interest. The market ranged at 34½@35c for seller the month; 35@35½c for fresh receipts, and 35½@35⅝c for seller November, closing quiet at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu at 35½c; 4,800 bu at 35¼c; 9,000 bu at 35c; 3,600 bu at 34½c; 30,000 bu at 34¾c; 5,000 bu at 34½c; 9,400 bu at 34c; 1,200 bu rejected at 31c; 3,600 bu do at 30c; 1,200 bu do at 29½c; 600 bu do at 29c; 32,000 bu, free on board, on private terms; 1,200 bu, in bags, by sample at 35c. Total, 108,000 bu.

Rye was active and firm, at ½c above yesterday's prices, [illegible]

10,000 bu do at 67½c; 10,000 bu do at 67c; 400 bu rejected at 63c. Total, 32,400 bu.

Barley was again dull, and 2½@3c lower, opening at outside, and closing at inside prices. The decline was largely due to a reported weakness in New York, where the offerings seem to be largely in excess of the demand, which makes weak holders. No. 2 closed at 84c for regular, and 85c for fresh receipts, or seller November; No. 3 at 68c, and rejected at 40@45c. Sales were: 400 bu No. 2 at 91c; 800 bu do at 90c; 14,400 bu do at 85c; 7,600 bu do at 87½c; 1,200 bu do at 84c; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 68½c; 4,000 bu do at 68c; 400 bu rejected (Rock Island) at 47c; 400 bu do at 45c; 600 bu by sample at 95c; 400 bu do at 83c; 800 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 83c; 800 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 33,600 bu.

LATER.

There was only a fair movement in the leading grain markets after the close of 'Change,' and for No. 2 spring wheat a lower range of prices was established, closing quiet at $1.03⅛, seller the month or cash, and $1.04⅛ seller November. The market for No. 2 corn ruled higher, the last sales being made at 54½c, seller October, and 54½c seller next month. Oats were dull at the closing prices on 'Change. Lake freights and provisions were entirely neglected.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week, up to this evening:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,194	1,964	555
Tuesday	3,016	4,538	2,779
Wednesday	2,667	7,084	2,466
Thursday	1,794	6,679	2,797
Friday	2,296	7,357	1,839
Total	14,171	27,720	11,429
Same time last week	11,953	21,024	7,362

Shipments to-day and for the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,230	341	
Tuesday	763	3,799	797
Wednesday	560	4,721	1,605
Thursday	1,257	4,107	
Friday			
Total	5,070	12,501	1,982

BEEF CATTLE—Those sellers who had opportunities to dispose of their stock yesterday, and neglected to do so, thinking to meet with better offers later in the week, had reason to regret their folly, for the unfavorable features noted in last evening's report were even more marked to-day, and the indications are that to-morrow will witness a market day, compared with which the one just closed would be quite satisfactory. There remained in the yards unsold, at the close of trade, somewhere in the neighborhood of 3,000 head of cattle, and, when the fact is taken into consideration that of this number there were not 800 head that would grade above medium, the probable condition of to-morrow's market may be inferred. Sales were extremely slow from the opening to the close, and prices were weak and lower all around. Shippers purchased a few, feeders took several small droves, and city butchers and packers perhaps as many more, but the aggregate of their purchases was small, and enough "scallawag" stock remains to meet all legitimate wants for a week to come. The range of prices paid was $2.00@6.25 for inferior to good lots, with the majority of the transactions at prices ranging from $3.25 downward.

CLOSING PRICES.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 pounds	$7.25@7.50
Prime Beeves—Good, well-fatted, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,350 pounds	6.50@7.00
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 pounds	5.50@6.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,050 pounds	3.75@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 pounds	3.75@7.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.25@3.25

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
30	rough fleshy steers	1,053	$3.25
14	stock steers	1,021	3.35
64	good stock steers	4,066	3.60
167	Texas cattle	880	4.25
17	stock cattle	816	5.10
15	butchers' stock	877	3.87½
15	butchers' stock	845	4.00
17	butchers' stock	883	3.75
28	medium steers	1,136	5.65
23	butchers' stock	725	2.62½
21	butchers' stock	1,070	4.50
21	stockers	721	4.25
21	stockers	877	4.50
17	stockers	841	4.25
16	packing cattle	1,043	3.60
15	stock cattle	784	2.75
18	stock steers	877	4.75
12	scalawags	643	3.00
11	good stock steers	883	3.65
14	thin steers	1,137	5.25
[illegible]	stock steers	1,049	4.62½

HOGS—While there was no perceptible diminution in the demand for hogs, prices were sensibly lower. Early in the day, before the extent of the supply became known, a few sales were effected at prices equal to those current yesterday, but when the receipts were posted, indicating a supply of something like 7,000 head, buyers became more cautious, and an easier feeling was manifested. [illegible] The market closed [illegible] at $7.50@8.00 for common, light, coarse, and mixed lots; $7.80@8.00 for medium, and at $8.10@8.40 for good to choice—indicating an average decline of 20c. A few extra brought $8.50.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—The market remained dull and weak. The supply was large and many were left unsold. Sales were reported at $2.00@4.75 for inferior to choice.

Classification of Hides.

The following classification of dry and green hides is the standard by which all sales of hides are made in Chicago; and, in fact, the Chicago classification is followed in all of the large domestic hide markets of the country. Years ago, when hides brought but a nominal price, little attention was paid to the quality, but now a hide is worth from five to ten dollars, and each hide is examined and sold on its own merits as to quality, condition, and freedom from cuts and scores. Green hides are those which are sold just as they come from the animal, never having been salted.

Part cured are hides that have been salted, but not long enough to be thoroughly cured.

Green salted are those that have been salted and are thoroughly cured. To cure a hide thoroughly will require from twenty to twenty-five days, according to the thickness of the hide and temperature of the weather. The loss in weight from the green state is 15 to 20 per cent.

Dry flint is a thoroughly dry hide that has not been salted.

Dry salted is a thoroughly dry hide, having been salted when green.

In green salted hides and skins, those weighing less than 8 lbs are called deacons; 8 to 14 lbs, calf; and 14 to 25 lbs, kip (green, 9 to 15 lbs calf); and if they are called runners, or yearlings, and are sold at two-thirds the price of good kip; all above 25 lbs are called hides.

A No. 1 salted hide is understood to be thoroughly cured, free from salt, dirt, meat, water, horns, tail-bones and sinews, and, before being weighed, all such substances are removed, or a proper deduction is made from the weight, and when the head skin hangs to the hide by a narrow strip, it is cut off before weighing.

All bull, stag, tainted, cut, badly scored, grubby, or murrain hides are called damaged, and go at two-thirds price, unless they are very badly damaged, when they are classed as glue stock, at a much lower price.

A deduction of 10 per cent is made on all branded hides.

In dry hides there are other kinds of damaged, such as moth-eaten, sun-burned, or weather-beaten.

It is generally conceded by tanners and hide-dealers that over one-third of the value of all the hides taken off in the Northwest is lost by careless skinning and curing.

As a large proportion of the hides received are green-cured, the price they bring is, as a rule, made the standard for the price of all other kinds.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.

LUMBER—Another dull day was passed at the Lumber Exchange,—only four cargoes changing hands,—and prices were weak and irregular, at unchanged quotations. Lath sold at $2.00 per 1,000 afloat. We note the following transactions:

Cargo schr Jessie Phillips, from Manistee, 180 m ft scantling and joist, at $11.25; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo schr Equinox, from Manistee, 180 m ft joist and scantling, at $11.25; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo schr Mt. Vernon, from Grand River, 80 m ft scantling at $11.00; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo schr Annie Thorp, from Hartville, 110 m ft mixed, at $13.00 for boards, and $11.00 for joist and scantling; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade was only fairly active, but prices were firm and unchanged:

[illegible]

The receipts were moderately large, and in excess of the shipments [illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.

[illegible]

BAGGING—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

BUILDING MATERIALS—[illegible] New York superfine do, ℔ brl, [illegible]; marble dust, ℔ brl, [illegible]; lime in bulk, ℔ brl, $1.00; lime, ℔ brl, $1.25; cement, Clark's Utica, ℔ brl, [illegible]; cement, Rosendale, [illegible]; Akron, ℔ brl, [illegible]; Louisville cement, [illegible]; plastering hair, ℔ bu, [illegible]; white sand, ℔ bu, [illegible]; fire brick, ℔ 1,000, [illegible]; fire clay, ℔ brl, [illegible]; plaster, ℔ brl, [illegible].

CHEESE—Remains steady and firm at the annexed quotations: New York factory, 15@16c; Illinois factory, 15@15½c; Western Reserve, 15@16c.

COAL—The demand is increasing, as the season advances, and was generally reported active to-day. Prices were unchanged, being firmly sustained at the following range: Lehigh, lump, $11.50@12.00; Lehigh, prepared, $12.00@12.50; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Blossburg, [illegible]; Erie and Briar Hill, $8.00; Walnut Hill, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.00@7.50; Youghiogheny, $8.50@7.50; Pittsburgh, $6.50@7.00; Illinois, $5.00@5.50.

COFFEE—There was a fair demand for this article, and the views of dealers were firm at the annexed range of prices: Mocha, 30@32c; Java, 24@26c; O. G. Java, 23@24c; common Rio, [illegible]; good to prime, [illegible]; prime to choice, 21½@22c; Laguayra, [illegible].

COOPERAGE—Generally speaking, a very satisfactory business was transacted, and the tendency of prices was to a higher range:

Whiskey barrels, hand-bound	$2.50@2.60
Whiskey barrels, wood-bound	1.60@1.65
Pork barrels	1.50@1.60
Lard tierces	1.80@1.90
Flour barrels, flat hoops	45@50
Flour barrels, round hoops	50@60

CANDLES—The demand was fair, and quotations were more fully sustained: Vaxine, 12½c; tallow (stearine), 15½c; Schneider's, 15@18c; Barrett's stearine, 15½c; light, 15@15½c.

EGGS—The receipts continue light, and, under a steady, fair demand, prices rule firm at [illegible].

FRUITS AND NUTS—Apples continue to meet with a good demand, but the large supply in store keep prices depressed, the bulk of the sales making at the low range of $2.00@3.50 per brl. Dried fruits are moving a little more freely, and the general market is rather firmer. We quote:

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, $1.75@3.50; lemons, French, $9.00@10.00; lemons, Palermo, $9.00@9.50; cranberries, wild, ℔ brl, $11.00@12.00; do cultivated, $12.00@14.00.

DRIED FRUITS—Turkey prunes, 11@13c; Turkey prunes, new, 14@15c; figs, drum, 15@18c; figs, cartoons, 20@22c; dates, 10@12c; apples, New York and Michigan, [illegible]; apples, Ohio, [illegible]; apples, Southern, [illegible]; peaches, pared, [illegible]; peaches, halves, unpared, [illegible]; blackberries, ℔ lb, [illegible]; raspberries, ℔ lb, [illegible]; cherries, imported, unpitted, [illegible]; cherries, pitted, [illegible]; raisins, layers, new, [illegible]; raisins, seedless, 50-lb mats, $5.50@5.75.

NUTS—Almonds, shoft-shelled, [illegible]; almonds, paper-shelled, Princess, [illegible]; pecans, [illegible]; Brazil nuts, [illegible]; peanuts, Texas, [illegible]; Missouri, [illegible].

GREEN FRUITS—Sales of 15 brls poor apples at $1.00; 20 brls at $1.75@2.00; 2 cars good at $2.00; 20 brls and 2 cars choice Michigan at $3.25; 200 brls in small lots at $2.50; 20 baskets quinces at $1.00; 10 baskets at $1.15; 10 baskets at $1.25; 1,000 lbs Catawba grapes at 8c; 1,000 lbs do at 8c; 1,600 lbs Isabella at 8c; 15 brls wild cranberries at $9.00; 5 brls do at $8.50; 20 brls cultivated at $12.00@14.00; 20 brls Sackett's Bell at $13.00.

FEATHERS—Sales of 1 sack prime live geese at 85c.

FISH—The fish market remains quiet at unchanged prices. The following are the current rates:

Whitefish, No. 1, ½ brl	6.50@6.75
Whitefish, No. 2, ½ brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 1, ½ brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, ½ brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 2, ½ brl	7.50@7.75
Mackerel, large family, ½ brl	7.00@7.25
Mackerel, medium family, ½ brl	7.00@7.25
Mackerel, extra mess, ½ brl	17.00@17.25
Mackerel, extra mess, kits	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, kits	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand Bank	7.00@7.25
Codfish, George's Bank	[illegible]
No. 1 box herring, new	55@60
Scaled herring, new	65@70
Labrador herring, No. 1, ½ brl	10.00@10.50
Pickled herring, No. 1, ½ brl	7.50@8.00
Pickled herring, No. 2, ½ brl	4.00@4.25
California salmon, ½ brl	[illegible]
California salmon, ½ brl	12.50@12.50
Smoked halibut, per 100 lbs	15.00@16.00

HAY—There was no change for the better in the condition of this market, the demand continuing small, and prices ruling weak and unsettled. We quote the prices paid by dealers: On track, timothy, pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.50; timothy, loose, on wagon, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, on wagon, $12.00@13.00; for delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There was a fair movement on the part of both Eastern and local tanners, and the light receipts were absorbed at full prices. We quote: City green butchers', 7½@8c; green salted, cured, light, 10½@11c; do, heavy, 9½@10c; green calf, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@20c; dry salted, 14@17c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—We quote prices steady under a fair demand, as follows:

[illegible]

LEATHER—The market was sustained in every essential particular. A fair business was doing, and the following quotations were sustained with firmness:

[illegible]

NAILS—There was about the usual demand for nails, and sales were readily effected on the basis of [illegible].

OILS—Carbon was in fair demand, and was firmly held. Linseed oil was also firmer, the latter advancing to [illegible].

GAME—Sales of 20 doz prairie chickens at $4.00; 4 doz pintail do at $3.00; 25 doz mallard ducks at $3.75; 6 doz teal do at $1.50; 6 small do at $1.75; 5 doz do at $1.50; 2 carcasses of venison at 15@16c; 4 saddles of antelope at 15@17c; 17 doz quail at $1.75.

POULTRY—Sales of 1 coop old chickens at $3.25; 8 coops mixed at $3.25; 6 coops do at $3.00; 6 coops spring at $2.75@3.00; 4 coops do at $2.50; 4 coops turkeys at 10@11c; 1 coop do dressed at 15c.

POTATOES—Sales of 900 bu choice at 90c; 120 bu mixed at 75c, all from store; 1 car choice at 60c, closing; 1 car common do at 55c, on track.

SWEET POTATOES—Sales of 20 brls yellow at $4.50; 10 brls Jersey at $4.50; 25 boxes (½ bu) yellow at 75c.

RICE—The following are the prices now current: Carolina, 10@10½c; Louisiana, 8¾@9c; Rangoon, 7⅞@8c.

SOAPS—Dealers report a moderate inquiry and quotations were firm and unchanged: [illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—The demand was meagre, but prices were nominally unchanged. [illegible]

STARCH—Trade exhibited a fair degree of activity, and dealers reported a firm tone in their views, although no change was made in prices: [illegible]

SPICES—The market was dull, and prices were unchanged: [illegible]

SALT—The aggregate demand was large, and prices ruled firm, as follows: [illegible]

SUGARS—Few new features were developed in this market to-day. The general demand was moderately active, and quotations ruled firm and unchanged: [illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOOL—The market for this staple was dull, and prices were little better than nominal, at the annexed range: [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... Oct. 21.

[illegible]

Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 73 pkgs fish, 100 bu potatoes, and sundries.

Prop Hilton, Muskegon, [illegible] lumber.

Schr W. B. Hanna, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Schr A. M. Beers, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.

Schr Lime in Bale, Bay City, 120 m lumber.

Schr R. P. King, Brown's Pier, 10 cds wood, 30 cds bolts.

Schr El Tempo, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.

Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, 170 m lumber.

Prop Merchant, Buffalo, 175 tons pig iron, 150 brls potatoes, 260 brls oil, and sundries.

Prop St. Clair, Milwaukee, 2 tons iron ore.

Bark Alice, Buffalo, 570 tons hard coal.

Bark Cecelia, Empire Pier, 180 cds wood, 170 bu potatoes, 10 pkgs fish.

Schr Flying Cloud, Traverse City, 225 m lumber.

Schr Dispatch, Cheboygan, 140 m lumber.

Schr R. Mott, Oconto, 135 m lumber, 40 m lath.

Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, 56 cds wood.

Schr M. Castille, Pensaukee, 90 cds wood.

Schr E. B. Becker, Manistee, 150 m lumber.

Schr Orion, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.

Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.

Schr Odin, Muskegon, 118 m lumber, 30 m lumber.

Schr L. M. Mason, Pensaukee, 150 m lumber, 300 shingles.

Schr Morning Star, Sister Bay, 110 cds wood.

Schr Catchpole, Jacksonport, 90 cds wood, 2,000 posts.

Schr Speed, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.

Barge Green Bay, Peshtigo, 250 m lumber.

Prop Allegheny, Traverse City, 150 m lumber, 2,700 bu potatoes.

Bark Great West, Oconto, 225 m lumber, 60 m lath.

Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 180 m lumber.

Brig Fashion, Menominee, 175 m lumber, 15 m lath.

Schr Fashion, Menominee, 121 m lumber, 25 m lath.

Schr Surprise, Menominee, 175 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Schr Reciprocity, Bay City, 215 m lumber.

Schr Ostrich, Little Suamico, 225 m lumber, 50 m lath.

Schr Barbarian, Oconto, 215 m lumber, 40 m lath.

Schr Monticello, Alpena, 203 m lumber, 25 m lath, 85 m shingles.

Schr White Oak, Manistee, 130 m lumber.

Schr Live Oak, Manistee, 180 m lumber.

CLEARED .... Oct. 21.

Schr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 30 brls hides, 44 brls oil and sundries.

Prop Lawrence, Ogdensburgh, 2,945 bu corn, 730 brls flour, 20 brls pork, and 30 brls whiskey.

Schr Cossack, Buffalo, 20,872 bu wheat.

Schr Westchester, Good Harbor, 50 bu corn, 15 brls flour.

Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 1,200 bu corn, 2,800 bu oats, 20 brls beef, 40 brls pork.

Schr R. Mott, Oconto, 3,000 bu corn.

Bark L. C. Woodruff, Buffalo, 22,000 bu wheat.

Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 4,349 bu corn, 10,400 bu wheat, 200 brls flour.

Prop Allegheny, Traverse City, 30 brls potatoes and sundries.

Schr Barbarian, Oconto, 15 tons soft coal.

Schr D. G. Fort, Port Colborne, 24,350 bu corn.

CLEARED SINCE 3 P. M.

Prop Maine, Ogdensburgh, 1,700 brls flour.

Prop St. Joseph, Green Bay, sundries.

Bark E. Corning, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.

Schr T. C. Harrison, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.

Schr C. P. Dorr, Prescott, 18,393 bu wheat.

Schr Island City, Sheboygan, 300 bu corn.

Prop Merchant, Buffalo, 20,500 bu corn, 2,300 brls flour.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Oct. 21.—PASSED UP—Propellers Dean Richmond, Arctic; barks St. Lawrence No. 2, Ogarita; schooners Newsboy, Maxwell, Algerine, F. Y. Avery, F. Hannah.

PASSED DOWN—Bark Nims; schooners Midnight, Cardinal, Rodgers, New London, Wm. Sanderson, L. Perry, Sunrise, Phalarope, Summit.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Oct. 21.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers St. Paul, Dalhousie; schooners Oak Leaf, Nevada, Cleveland.

PASSED UP—Propeller Winslow.

WIND—Gale from the southwest.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Engagements include the following: To Buffalo—Prop W. T. Graves, wheat on p. t.; bark Monarch, schr N. M. Standart, bark Alice, do, 7½c; J. C. Harrison, do, 7c; bark Erastus Corning, corn, 7c; prop Free State, corn, p. t. To Collingwood—Schr White Oak, wheat, p. t. To Boston—Prop Mohawk, corn, through rate. To Kingston—Bark Advance and schr Lincoln Dall, wheat, 14c. From Milwaukee—Schr Oneida, wheat to Buffalo at 8c. To Chicago—Schr Westchester, wood from Grand Harbor at $3.00; scow Adda, lumber from Grand Haven at $3.25; schr Lake Forest, lumber from Bay City at $2.75; schr Speed, lumber from Muskegon at $2.25; schr Gipsey, ties from Kewaunee at 10c; schr George Steele, lumber from Oconto, at $3.50 delivered.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 20.—Nothing was done in grain freights to-day, there being no vessels on the market. Rates continue firm, with an upward tendency. We understand that the schr Sacanaba and bark Golden West were chartered this afternoon in Chicago, to load here—the former for Port Colborne, and the latter for Buffalo. Reports disagree as to the figures at which they were taken, and we, therefore, refrain from giving them.

DETROIT, Oct. 19.—The large upward-bound fleet have made considerable inroads upon the stocks of coarse freights, and some of our brokers are running short of orders; nevertheless the demand for tonnage bids fair to be fully equal to the supply, at firm rates. Grain freights are very strong at 6c to Oswego, and if any change takes place, it will probably be to a slightly higher figure. The propellers are charging 10c. The following are reported: Schr J. G. Moss, miscellaneous freight, Detroit to Alabaster, $400 for the run; Hill, [illegible] back to Cleveland at $1.37½; [illegible] to Chicago, [illegible]; [illegible] coal, Port Huron to Chicago; [illegible] AuSable; [illegible] schr C. [illegible]; [illegible] to Tonawanda; schr Poland, lumber, Bay City to Detroit, $1.37½; barge John McCulloch, lumber, Bay City to Detroit, $2.50; schr Alpena, lumber, Port Huron to Fremont, O., $2.50. The schr Acontius was chartered for a round trip.

OTHER PORTS.—No demand for vessels at Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, or Oswego.

Disasters.

SINKING OF THE PROPELLER EQUINOX.—Detroit, Mich., Oct. 21.—The propeller Equinox, bound down, and the bark Lafrinier, bound up, in tow of the tug Stranger, collided in St. Clair River, near Algonac, last night. The Equinox was sunk and the vessel lost her head-gear. No lives lost.

The Equinox was built at Buffalo in 1857 by F. N. Jones for the Buffalo and Toledo Transportation Company, and at the time of rating B1, and was valued at $20,000. At the time of the disaster the Equinox was bound down from Chicago with a cargo of grain for Buffalo, and was running in the Union Steamboat Company's line.

ON A PIER.—The schooner Lillie Pratt, in attempting to enter Milwaukee, Wednesday night, went on the pier, where she now lies.

MINOR DISASTERS.—Among the vessels which arrived at Oswego, on Tuesday, were the bark Sunrise, with her mainsail, foresail, topsail, flying jib, and staysail all in ribbons; the schooner Senator, minus her boat; and the schooner Caroline Roberts, with a portion of her deck load of lumber gone.

The sloop W. K. Dresser had her mast shattered by lightning, off Washington Harbor, Green Bay, on Tuesday, with the loss of her deck load of lumber.

The large Clement came to anchor off Buffalo, on the 18th.

The Buffalo *Express* of Thursday contains the following additional disasters:

"The Canadian schooner Leviathan came in during the gale with a cargo of wheat, and was driven out on the Atlantic Dock, carrying away her bowsprit, jibboom, and entire head gear, and damaging her pretty severely. She belonging to Messrs. J. C. & E. T. Evans.

"The bark Sunshine, [illegible] left this port Monday for [illegible], was at Point Abino [illegible] Grand River [illegible] when a squall struck her, carrying away all her canvas but the foretopmast staysail. It was with great difficulty that she was saved from total wreck, but by means of skilful seamanship she was kept before the wind, and received here during the day under her one rag of canvas. She will be speedily refitted, as she is otherwise uninjured.

"The bark J. G. Mason, which also left port Monday, bound for Chicago, with a cargo of coal, returned with a large portion of her canvas gone.

"The schooner Columbian, which left here in tow of the propeller Annie L. Craig, was compelled to break loose from the propeller, but reached port in safety.

"The large Clement, lumber laden, was brought into port during the afternoon in a waterlogged condition."

FROM CONNEAUT.—Our correspondent, writing under date of October 20, says:

"During the prevalence of the heavy gale of wind on Tuesday evening, the schooner Charles W. Richmond, a large fore-and-aft schooner, was driven into this port. In coming in she struck the east pier, and afterward struck at a high stage at the time, soon receded, and left the vessel in a serious predicament. The crew attempted to leave her at once, but [illegible] the insurance company have taken charge of her. The Richmond hails from Buffalo, and is bound for Toledo. She was the craft that a few years ago crossed the Atlantic with a cargo of black walnut lumber, making some quick time on the voyage."

THE SCOW MARY.—This vessel, which went ashore at Cleveland a few days ago, was a small craft of between twenty-eight and twenty-nine tons, Custom House measurement. It appears by the papers that on the 13th of September the scow was owned by August Peterson and Martin Ludwig, of Detroit. On that day the latter bought out the interest of the former in the scow, and was doubtless sailing her at the time of the disaster. It is not probable that there were more than two hands on board altogether.

FROM GRAND POINTE.—From Picton we learn that the schooners Ploughboy and Belle Case are ashore on Wapoose Island.

The schooner Marie came to an anchor in South Bay, and dragged ashore.

The schooners Ocean Wave, Gormley, and Mary Fox are reported ashore.

A large vessel, name unknown, is ashore on Timber Island, Lake Ontario. Another account reports two vessels ashore on the island.

A vessel, name unknown, reported ashore on the False Ducks, Lake Ontario. One of the Ducks, [illegible].

A schooner, name not given, loaded with barley, at Kingston, reported from Oswego, is reported ashore, [illegible].

A Kingston despatch, after mentioning the schooner Shickluna and Kate Robinson and bark Pride of America as having dragged their anchors and gone ashore at Point Frederick, states that several vessels were seen to go ashore on the opposite side of the bay.

THE BERMUDA—THREE LIVES LOST.—We have already reported this vessel as having sunk near Grand Island. Captain Thomas arrived here yesterday on the Pacific, and from him we learn the following particulars: After leaving, the vessel made her way to Au Train River, in South Bay, the boat lost fore and aft [illegible]. Everything seemed secure and all hands had gone below, when, at about 6:30 p. m., she suddenly sunk, and in five minutes, with [illegible] feet of water above her deck. All hands were carried down with her, and but for the bursting of the cabin, all would have been lost. As it was, three of the crew, Edward Harry McWhey, of Detroit, John Hunt, and one other man were drowned. The survivors have been through a fearful scene [illegible] the sinking of the vessel seems to have been owing to the giving way of the sandbunk through the labor of the vessel, and the water rushing in. The Captain will probably return to strip the vessel, which now lies in [illegible] feet under water.

NOTA BENE.—On Wednesday a vigorous search was made for bodies from the wrecked scows near the harbor, but without success. The body of the man drowned in [illegible] Howland's, has not yet been found.—Toledo *Herald*.

ASHORE.—The Detroit *Post* of the 20th remarks: So far as this [illegible] vessels are concerned, but few [illegible] report. We have learned that the schooner [illegible] was to load here yesterday [illegible] lies at the bottom in [illegible] with timber, was driven ashore near that place. The [illegible].

THE BARGE Hunter, and Detroit, loaded with lumber from Saginaw for Chicago, broke adrift from the steamer [illegible] Monday night, on Lake Michigan. The Hunter reached [illegible]. The Detroit became waterlogged [illegible] with the loss of her deck load, and was picked up by the steamer [illegible] Sheboygan. The [illegible] was towed [illegible].

LOST ON LAKE ERIE—[illegible] The schooner America was on the Lake at Monday [illegible], and Tuesday, in Lake Ontario, [illegible] since that time. [illegible] is feared she went down in the Lake, drifting before the wind, or the fate of the crew.

Miscellaneous Items.

REPAIRING.—At Miller Bros. shipyard the bark Grace Greenwood is undergoing general repairs; [illegible] Baker, the schooner Ontonagon [illegible]; the schooner [illegible] Chicago and Muskegon [illegible]. The keel [illegible] Burton, [illegible] Sidney [illegible] & Co. [illegible] Oriole, [illegible] 1871.

MEDICAL CARDS.

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All departures touch at Manzanillo; that of the 5th connects at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 5th and 20th, for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

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TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Union Depot—Foot of Lake-street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:20 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
do Fast Line	†8:10 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Champaign Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Depot—Corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 South Clark-st.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 63 Clark-st. (opposite Sherman House,) Union Depot, foot of Lake-st.

[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †Except Saturday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Union Depot—Foot of Lake-st.—Ticket office, Lake st., corner of Dearborn.

Passenger trains of this company leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:

[illegible]

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

FOR ST. JOSEPH VIA NEW BUFFALO.

[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Milwaukee Depot—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets, West Side. Freight Office at C. C. & I. C. Co's office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot—Corner Van Buren and Sherman streets. Ticket Office, 83 South Clark street.

[illegible]

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD—CINCINNATI AIR LINE.

[illegible]

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Office, southeast corner of Clark and Lake-sts.

[illegible]

GOODRICH'S PASSENGER STEAMERS.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED

FLUID

Extract Buchu

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of their being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

BUCHU, in one form or other, has been presented by every educated Physician for more than

Two Hundred Years.

H. T. HELMBOLD claims a superior mode of extracting its virtues. The experiments were made while engaged in the DRUG business in the city of Philadelphia nineteen years ago, prompted by the alarming increase of diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Urinary Organs, existing in both sexes. These diseases were attracting as much attention as diseases of the Liver, or any other organ of the body. Upon the sound and healthy condition of these organs, the nervous system and liver were involved, and the happiness of the entire human family depended.

The Buchu, acting favorably upon both Liver and Kidneys, to prepare it so that it would retain its strength and active principle was his aim. It must not be made as housekeepers make tea, by boiling. It is a delicate leaf, and its active principle would be destroyed by such a process. It must be prepared in VACUO, and of the long-leaf, fresh and carefully selected.

THE SUPERIORITY OF MY MODE OF PREPARATION ACKNOWLEDGED, I now ship to the point (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE) where the leaves are gathered, large quantities of

MY FLUID EXTRACT.

THE ARTICLE STANDS PRE-EMINENT, AND IS KNOWN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The first and most important object was to offer to the afflicted a remedy that was perfectly safe, and could be taken by adults—children. Ignorant persons who pay no attention to dose, direction or advice, who might reason, "That if a teaspoonful taken occasionally did good, two would do better, and perhaps a bottle would cure in a day."

Many have broken down their health by dissipation, and on this principle, but they have been YEARS in doing so.

What I would have understood is that no injury can arise from its use. It is as safe as any article of food, but patients must not expect any medicine to rebuild a wrecked or shattered constitution in a *few days*, and perhaps with a single bottle.

Notwithstanding the number of years I have been engaged in business, there may be those located at a distance that may not be aware of all the facts, and would like to be satisfied on all the points. Having been educated a druggist, I append the following:

From the Largest Manufacturing Chemist in the World.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold. He occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

"WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
"Firm of Powers & Weightman,
"Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown-sts., Philadelphia. Nov. 18, 1854."

I propose to give evidence that this remedy is not a Patent Medicine. The objection which generally lies against all discoveries and inventions in medicine is "*publicity*." If somebody should discover a remedy to prolong life, or an infallible cure for cholera or consumption, what a monster he would be to withhold his knowledge. We have yet to learn from what chapter *or verse in Scripture* to quote, "that men may not heal others of their followers of any disease."

Nor have we asked *Physicians, Afflicted Profession, &c.*, in short, *men who are possessed of every kind of sense but common sense, and all kinds of opinions but their own.* The Buchu is a good thing—it has hundreds of thousands of living witnesses to attest its virtue and commend it. It is the prejudice of bigots and the envy of "Quacks."

We offer the following evidence:

See Journal of Pharmacy.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician, and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Traverse, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons, London.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, Philadelphia.

And most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, morbid irritation of the bladder and urethra, disease of the prostrate gland, and retention or incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

Cure of Gravel of Five Years' Standing—Stone Passed, and to be Seen.

SAVANNAH, TENN., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this county about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our county, named J. B. Hatell, had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, &c.,

ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

Cure of Bladder and Kidney Affection of Long Standing—Stone Passed, and to be Seen.

WESTPORT, CONN., Sept. 4, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered beyond description for a few days past. [illegible] all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours truly,

THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO

Rev. WM. COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. C. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others, if necessary.

Cure of Kidney and Bladder Affection of a Patient 78 Years of Age.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, PA., March 21, 1869.

Editor Cosmopolite:

I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, and for the benefit of those similarly affected as myself, to say that, after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered incessantly for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use; and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicine could not be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully,

D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:
Colonel DAN RICE, Girard, Pa.
CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Pa.
GEO. H. CUTLER, Girard, Pa., attorney.
C. L. HINDS, Girard, Pa., attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Pa., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Pa., merchant.
DAVID S. DAY, Girard, Pa., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Pa., merchant.
R. C. ELY, Girard, Pa., druggist.

DR. KEYSER,

A Physician of Over Thirty Years' Experience, and a Graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery, of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms, for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aug. 11, 1865.

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:

DEAR SIR: I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and, after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and, therefore, concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a permanent cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use on such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statements, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Philadelphia.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

One Hundred Dollars Would be Given for a Bottle if Necessary.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 3, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu," followed the directions, and, to my utter astonishment, after I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine, I would give $100 a bottle, if I could not get it any other wise. I am entirely cured. I most cordially recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 75 Milton-av., Rahway, N. J.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 3, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu":

J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA RAU, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. R. S. MELICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. R. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 3, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached, are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY,
Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

N. Y. State Vol. Institute,

Corner of Fifth-av. and Seventy-Third-st., Central Park.

(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. [illegible] superintendent and Matron of Boarding schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is too often inflicted as a weakness instead of a habit most unjustly inflicted upon him. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am respectfully yours,

COLONEL YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.

June 21, 1869.

Great Salt Lake City.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 22, 1869.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but, from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, etc.,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

A Case of Inflammation of Kidneys and Gravel.

From MORGAN, FRAZEE & CO.

GLASGOW, Missouri, Feb. 5, 1869.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the Kidneys and Gravel, and I resorted to several remedies, without deriving any benefit whatever; and seeing your EXTRACT BUCHU advertised, I procured a few bottles, and used them. The result was a complete cure in a short time. I consider your EXTRACT BUCHU to be decidedly the best remedy extant for any and all diseases of the Kidneys, and am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire so to do.

Yours respectfully,

EDWIN W. FRAZEE.

United States Hospital.

SALISBURY, N. C., March 28, 1866.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn.:

DEAR SIR: I wish you to send me one dozen of your Sarsaparilla Extract, and half a dozen of your Rose Wash.

Allow me to say that your preparations are very satisfactory, not only to the practitioner, but also to the patient, and I shall endeavor to bring them to universal use in this part of the country.

Please forward these medicines again as before, C. O. D., per express.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours, etc.,

M. & A. HOFFMAN,
Surgeon in charge of Hospital.

Certificate of a Distinguished Midwife.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18, 1869.

MR. HELMBOLD:

SIR: I have used your Extract Buchu with many of my patients, and can speak of it in the highest terms in every case, and consider it a valuable remedy, and one that should be in the hands of every midwife.

Very truly yours,

REBECCA STANTON, M. D.

Cure of Nervous Prostration and Decline of a Young Lady.

H. T. HELMBOLD:

I have been giving your Extract Buchu to my daughter, who has been unable to sleep, very nervous, loss of appetite, general debility, and rapid falling into decline—in fact, consumption was talked of. I was recommended to use your "Buchu" by a highly-respectable lady of this place, who had given it to her son with complete success. My daughter had been troubled for a long time. I purchased one bottle, some eight weeks since, which lasted one week, and from which she received great benefit, and induced me to purchase one-half dozen bottles, as I had tried many other remedies, and my family physician, to no avail. It is now more than two weeks since she has taken the last bottle, and I am happy to inform you of its complete success. Very truly, yours,

GEO. M. MARSHALL.

GERMANTOWN, Pa., Feb. 13, 1869.

A Permanent Cure of Gravel of Twelve Years' Standing—Stone Passed and to be Seen.

BURNSIDE, Ct., Dec. 18, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: It is with much pleasure that I write you some facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." I have been sometimes from twelve to fourteen hours, and wanted to make water every minute, but could not. Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say, by the quart, also liquors and medicines; but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely go about. I could not rest night or day. It would then have been "all up" with me if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought it would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things that cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it, and got another. By the time I took half of the second I got worse (apparently). When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt as before I had finished the second that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "BUCHU" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up, and went to Hartford on Saturday to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "BUCHU," and in the afternoon I had a desire to make water, but could not. About one hour after this I tried again, with the same result; but the next time I took the vessel it was the same as turning a faucet and stopping it off again. It was so for three times, and the third time there was something came through the passage and struck against the side of the vessel. I examined it, and it is the nicest stone or gravel you ever saw, covered over with little pieces which collected together. It looks the color of a sand turtle, and is as hard as flint. So you see the "BUCHU" was doing its work, although I was feeling so badly. I procured another bottle, thinking there might be some more behind; but since that has passed, which is eight weeks ago last Sunday, I have been as well as I ever was in my life. I have the stone securely wrapped, and those who have seen it in this place are surprised. I cannot tell you all; but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican* is a widespread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder, they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher,

EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford County, Conn.

Refers to

Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

HELMBOLD'S

Extract Buchu,

ESTABLISHED

UPWARD OF NINETEEN YEARS,

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

At His Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 Broadway, New York,

AND

104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE:

Six Bottles for $6.50, or $1.25 per Bottle: Delivered to Any Address.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in a steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac-simile* of my chemical warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

HOOFLAND'S MEDICINES.

A REMINDER,

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

Or suffering with any of the following symptoms, which indicate disordered Liver or Stomach,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

A Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind,

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or Vital Principle of Roots, Herbs, and Barks (or, as medicinally termed, Extracts), the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefited by it, will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

OR

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC,

WITH

HOOFLAND'S

Podophyllin Pill,

WILL CURE YOU.

THEY ARE THE GREATEST

BLOOD PURIFIERS

Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or Diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

REMEMBER,
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the chief remedies now before the public, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Debility, Liver Complaint, &c.

REMEMBER,
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Is composed of the ingredients of the Bitters, combined with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Flavoring Extracts, &c., making one of the most agreeable preparations ever offered to the public.

REMEMBER,

That these remedies have world wide fame of success in the Digestive Organs than all others combined.

REMEMBER,
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Have been certified to by persons occupying the most dignified positions, both publicly and privately.

REMEMBER,
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Will repair your strength, give you a good appetite, and enable your stomach to digest properly.

REMEMBER,
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

MARASMUS,

Or Wasting away of the Body.

REMEMBER,
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the Medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN,

OR

Substitute for Mercury Pills.

TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The Most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic Known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

[illegible]

CITY POLITICS.

Result of the "Republican" Primary Meetings.

The Bummers and Repeaters Do the "Square Thing" by Mr. Farwell.

Scenes and Incidents Around the First and Tenth Ward Polls.

The primary meetings for the election of delegates to the Republican County Convention to be held in Metropolitan Hall to-day, took place in the several wards yesterday, with the following result:

FIRST WARD.

Delegates—Joshua C. Knickerbocker, W. Frank Wentworth, Newman Blake, Jacob Becker, Henry Mulligan, John Summerfield, George W. Knox, William Schneider, Edwin R. Longley, and William Cox.

Alderman—John J. Knickerbocker.

Supervisor—Thomas H. Keefe.

Constable—James Gallagher.

Number of votes, 560; majority, 125.

SECOND WARD.

Delegates—L. H. Otis, Philip Becker, Frank Warren, George A. Hartman, Christian Schell, Thomas Cannon, John Schroeder, James Leddy, and William S. Johnston.

Alderman—Joseph G. Otis.

Supervisor—W. F. Ellison.

Constable—Edward Wiley.

Number of votes, 302.

THIRD WARD.

Delegates—Charles H. Ham, George W. Gage, Louis Wahl, Frank Schweinfurth, H. D. King, Lucius B. Boomer, John W. McGennis, M. C. Hickey, Frank Clappert, Phil. Wadsworth.

Alderman—David Coy.

Supervisor—George Dupont.

Constable—C. T. Rogers.

Number of votes, 402.

FOURTH WARD.

Delegates—A. C. Calkins, C. H. Culbertson, John B. Gough, Ira W. Buell, Norman T. Gassette, E. J. Thomas, George H. Sidwell, M. A. Thayer.

Alderman—Harvey M. Thompson.

The names of the candidates for Supervisor and Constable were not given.

Number of votes, 569—a majority of 111.

FIFTH WARD.

Delegates—W. E. Richardson, A. D. Haywood, G. W. Mitchell, E. J. Bladner, W. B. Snow, J. F. Bonfield, C. B. Vandercook.

Alderman—Peter Daggy.

Supervisor—Charles Holland.

Constable—Charles G. McLane.

Number of votes, 454.

SIXTH WARD.

Delegates—Henry Moore, Adam Sohn, Thomas McMahon, Christopher Eigemann, John Kramer.

Alderman—M. Schmidt.

Supervisor—No nomination.

Constable—Joseph Haldeman.

Number of votes, 206.

SEVENTH WARD.

Delegates—Geo. Hitchcock, Adam Frach, Fred. Seyforth, W. Ludwig, Frank Kahler.

No ward officers given.

Number of votes, 224.

EIGHTH WARD.

Delegates—Charles Lodding, John N. Lynch, [illegible]

[illegible]

place, and he would never leave it to come to this wicked city were he not avail up to serve a friend who paid his fare, his day's wages, his day's food, and threw in a dollar for him.

Not since the ward was made a ward did that respectable part of the city contain within its boundaries such a motley collection of loafers, bummers, liars and repeaters. They were under the command and control of men with clean shirts and plug hats, with here and there a diamond pin; and these leaders gave them directions, told them where they lived, and taught them how to lie. When they got through wagons drove up and carried the repeaters off to the First Ward, returning laden with the gentlemen who had been busy in the First for an hour before.

One fellow came to the front, and stood for a moment behind a clay pipe, until he was asked where he voted. "Och, shure," says Tim—his name was Tim, at least so he said—"and shure I've just got through votin' in the First for Misther O'Farwell, an' be jabers I'll vote for an Irishman all the time, an' why wouldn't I, arrah black abolitionist; shure they towld me O'Farwell's father was born in the County Mayo, within a stone's throw of me own place. I'm for an Irishman an two dollars all the time."

Ballot deposited.

"Where are you from?" brought from another an answer, in broken English, to the effect that he had taken too much lager in the morning, and was put in the Armory, but the Judge let him out on condition that he would vote the ticket which he gave him.

Another dodge was the swapping of coats. The repeaters changed garments, and, newly equipped, marched to the front once more. One fellow got a loan of a new overcoat from a certain ward depot, and slipped out from the crowd unseen. The coat has not since been heard from, and there was one coat and one vote lost. The most ingenious trick of all was the use of a wig and a false pair of whiskers. They were found very useful in disguising the repeaters. Nothing was left undone to effect the end in view. The majority in the Tenth Ward was 1,060.

ON THE NORTH SIDE.

On the North Side there was not much of a struggle. Plenty of money had been thrown in there during the week, and the plans were all laid to carry any doubtful ward. Every man knew that. The Sixteenth was gone anyway. In this ward the meetings are mostly held in German, and the honest and simple-minded sons of Fatherland were ready to be led from the path of virtue, honesty, truth, and independence by unscrupulous local leaders. Three hundred dollars in the saloons, it was calculated, would fix the thing, if it were necessary.

The Seventeenth Ward was somewhat in the same condition. There was plenty of beer and money ready if it were found to be indispensable.

There was some danger in the Sixteenth, on account of a threatened split, but the lash was brought down and dire punishment was threatened on any man who dared be independent and lead a forlorn hope against the stronghold of whiskey, beer, and money.

The Nineteenth and Twentieth were "up the spout" since Thursday. Slates were made up, and the force was on hand to do the business if any opposition showed itself. There was none, for the reason that, as there was but one candidate in the field, there was nothing in particular to oppose.

The candidates all over were quaking in their boots. They did not know they were standing on their heads or their heels, or were lying down, laid out as flat as a corpse. They were nervous and excited and felt like boiled owls. They were running all over seeking consolation and finding none. Some of them even went to seek refuge in prayer, and some of them remained in the open air swearing like pirates. Like Job of old, they would not be comforted, and are not yet.

THE CONVENTION

will meet at 10 o'clock this morning, in Metropolitan Hall, when candidates will be chosen as follows: 1 Sheriff; 1 Coroner; 3 Tax Collectors; 3 Town Clerks; 3 Assessors; 21 Representatives to the General Assembly; [illegible]

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS.

Session of the Presbyterian Synod of Illinois

Dedication of a New Baptist Church at Wauconda.

MORNING SESSION.

The Presbyterian Synod of Northern Illinois convened yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 a. m., in the Eighth Presbyterian Church, corner of West Washington and Robey streets.

The proceedings opened with devotional exercises, and prayer by Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D.

Rev. Dr. Irving, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, and Rev. Albert Bushnell, of the Gaboon Mission, were invited to address the synod.

The meeting then proceeded to the election, by ballot, of a Moderator, and Rev. Reuben Frame was elected.

Rev. E. C. Sickels and Rev. A. H. Lackey were chosen as temporary Clerks.

The docket was then read, and the minutes of the previous session were approved.

On motion, the permanent committees of the last meeting of the synod were continued.

Rev. Job Covert was excused from attendance at the session.

A Committee on Leave of Absence and Late Attendance was appointed, consisting of Rev. A. C. Smith, Rev. Josiah Milligan, and Elder James Snyder.

It was ordered that the sessions of the synod be as follows: First half hour after 9 a. m. devoted to religious exercises; recess at 12 m.; afternoon session at 2:30; adjournment at 5:30.

The following new standing committees were appointed:

Assessment for Synodical Purposes—The State Clerks of Presbyteries, viz.: Messrs. Johnson, Elliot, Burr, and Gould.

Judicial Matters—Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Rev. J. Mulligan, and Rev. John Whitsell.

Bills and Overtures—Rev. J. C. Burr, Rev. J. E. Cary, and Elder J. H. Powers.

Correspondence—Dr. W. S. Curtis and Rev. D. C. Marquis.

Narrative—Rev. Mead Williams and Elder H. F. Seelye.

Minutes of General Assembly—Rev. D. Swing, Rev. T. E. Huston, and Elder J. B. Davison.

The Committee on Standing Rules reported a system of by-laws for the government of the synod, which were adopted.

The synod then took a recess till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The synod convened at 2:30, when the roll was called.

Rev. A. C. McClelland reported on Missions to the Freedmen. At the commencement of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] under the wheels and [illegible]. All the cars passed over the body, which lay lengthwise on the track, and it was horribly mangled. Deceased was a laboring man, and wore light overalls and a black coat. He was about 40 years of age. Deputy Coroner [illegible] was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

—Thomas Burns, a sailor on board the propeller Merchant, lying at the Galena dock, while walking on the gangway last evening, was struck by a barrel of flour being hoisted on board, and knocked into the river and drowned. Policeman Toland dragged for the body, but it had not been found up to 12 o'clock last night. Burns was about 27 years of age, and belonged in Quebec, Canada.

Miscellaneous.

Box No. 293 was turned in at a quarter past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, on account of the discovery of fire in a wood shed in the rear of No. 163 West Polk street, owned and used by Mrs. Bremner. Loss $100; insured. The flames communicated to No. 165, owned and occupied by Mrs. Bremner. Loss on house, $25, and on furniture, $120; insured in the Ætna. Also, to Nos. 538 and 540 South Clinton street, owned by Mrs. Bremner and occupied by Mrs. Cook and Peter Campbell. Loss on both, $150; insured in the Ætna. Damage to household goods, $100; no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—A sneak thief stole two silver watches, $10 in money, and some things, from the house of Mrs. Paulson, No. 175 Chicago avenue, yesterday afternoon.

—Four boys were captured while attempting to break into the store No. 289 Lake street early yesterday morning. They will probably be sent to the Reform School.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

THE GAME TO-DAY.

One of the very last, as well as one of the most interesting, games of the season will be played this afternoon, at Dexter Park, between the White Stockings and the Forest Citys, of Rockford. The latter nine will make a desperate effort to add one more victory to their already brilliant record for the season of 1870, and the White Stockings will enter the contest with a determination to beat the club which beat the Red Stockings 12 to 5. The weather promises to be favorable, and a warm game may be expected. In case the weather is propitious, the flag will be displayed on the Sherman House, but if the flag is not seen by half-past 12 o'clock, it may be concluded that there will be no game.

THE ST. LOUIS TRIP

of the White Stockings will be made at once. The nine will start on Sunday evening, playing in St. Louis on Monday and Tuesday, and halting at Bloomington and Springfield on their return.

THE RED STOCKINGS

left Cincinnati for Philadelphia on Thursday, and to-day will play the deciding game of the series with the Athletics, each club having won and lost [illegible]

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Oct. 21—Evening.—Consols, 92½. Bonds quiet and steady; 5-20s, '62, 88½; 5-20s, '65, 88⅝; 5-20s, '67, 90½; 10-40s, 87.

Stocks quiet; Erie, 18½; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic & Great Western, 27.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Specie in the Bank of England has increased £[illegible] during the week.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 21.—United States bonds steady at 95⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21—2 p. m.—Flour, 26s 6d. Winter wheat, 10s 1d@10s 2d. Red wheat, 9s 11d. White wheat, 10s 10d. Corn, 29s.

Pork, 107s 6d. Lard, 73s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.—Cotton sales for the week, 103,000 bales; exporters, 12,000 bales; speculators, 9,000 bales; stock, 520,000 bales; American, 179,000 bales. Receipts, 64,000 bales; American, 27,000 bales. Sales to-day, 12,000 bales; quiet and steady; upland, 8⅝d; Orleans, 9d.

Receipts of wheat for three days, 26,000 qrs; American, 1,700 qrs. California, 10s 10d; red Western, 10s 1d@10s 2d. Corn, new, 29s 6d.

Cheese, 67s 6d.

Petroleum spirits, 1s. Rest unchanged.

Southern Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—Mobile firm; middling, 14⅞c; sales for the week, 5,000 bales; receipts for the week, 7,806 bales. Exports for the week—To Great Britain, 1,673 bales; continent, 2,223 bales; coastwise, 9,166 bales; stock, 30,237 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 21.—Cotton dull and nominal; good ordinary, 13c; sales for the week, 1,300 bales; receipts for the week, coastwise, 562 bales; stock, 7,420 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 21.—Cotton—Sales 1,000 bales; net receipts, 3,176 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,959 bales; coastwise, 3,758 bales; stock, 48,396 bales; net receipts for the week, 24,166 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,970 bales, which include 3,715 bales omitted from the report of the 15th, coastwise, 12,945 bales; sales of the week, 7,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 21.—Cotton—Sales of 800 bales. Net receipts, 2,022 bales; coastwise, 40 bales. Total, 2,065. Exports coastwise, 487 bales. Stock, 24,060 bales. Net receipts for the week, 12,701 bales; coastwise, 12,716 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 1,546 bales; coastwise, 5,448 bales. Sales for the week, 4,500 bales.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 21.—The cattle market for the week closed to-day at a decline of ¼@½c from last week's prices, and weak at decline. Sales of only 275 head: 22 Indiana steers, averaging 1,450 pounds, sold at $7 75, and 65 head, averaging 1,070 pounds, brought $5.50; 34 head Illinois, averaging 1,187 pounds, sold at $5.75; 100 Texans, averaging 1,100 pounds, at $3.50; and 84 Canada at $5.35@5.40. Receipts for week were 8,500 head, against 7,701 head last week.

Sheep closed dull; a number sent eastward in first hands; sales to some extent at yesterday's quotations, but supply more liberal than demand.

Hogs fully up to last quotations, but fair trade not yet opened; sales to-day 226 Ohio at $9.00@[illegible]

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

Albany Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

fair demand and market firm. Wheat in moderate demand and market steady; No. 1 red winter, $1.16; No. 2 white, $1.20. Corn better; No. 1 white, 69c. Oats steady; No. 1, 49c.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet and weak at $4.00@4.12. Refined dull, but unchanged at 21@21½c.

A CURIOUS STORY.

The French West Indies to be Guns—Arms for France, Territory for America—The Secret of the Last Proclamation—A Trade of $12,000,000 at Stake.

Washington (Oct. 18) Despatch to the New York World.

The conclusion arrived at by the administration in the matter of the recent representations made on behalf of the Prussian Government by Baron Gerolt, is found to possess a startling significance in the light of some recent developments. Even before the 10th of this month the Prussian Government was very much disturbed by the repeated and heavy shipments of arms and ammunition from this country to France, and on that day its anxiety was deepened by the adoption by the French Government at Tours of a decree which substantially announced that improved arms would be received by France from any quarter in any quantity, and paid for at the highest prices. Fearing that the effect of this decree would be to stimulate into even greater activity the supply of arms, ammunition, and warlike stores generally from England and the United States, Count Bismarck gave the Prussian Ministers in those countries the strictest injunctions to protest against any such exportations, and use every effort to procure the issue of proclamations from the American and British Governments to restrain the same. In England the point was at once made by Count Bernstorff, and insisted on with such pertinacity that Earl Granville was forced out of his delays and prevarications, and compelled to show his colors by announcing that Her Majesty's Government did not consider it an obligation incumbent on neutrals to exercise such an espionage over the commerce of their citizens as might prevent the exportation of arms by them at their own risk to a belligerent. This conclusion has given such offence to Prussia that it has even been intimated that she would withdraw Count Bernstorff on indefinite leave from the English mission, and repose her representation at the Court of St. James to a *chargé d'affaires*. About the same time as Count Bernstorff advanced to the assault in England Baron Gerolt made known the representation of his government here, and it is now very well ascertained that the administration has taken, in reply, substantially the same position [illegible]

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager.

Saturday Oct. 22 Grand Matinee, at 2½. Evening at ¼ before 8, the thrilling sensation,

Land Rats and Water Rats.

Land Rats and Water Rats.

With Mr. Frank E. Aiken and the entire Museum Company in the cast.

Monday Matinee, 2½, LEAH, or the Jewish Maiden's Wrongs, adapted expressly for the Museum.

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL.

THE GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING OF

SHERIDAN'S RIDE

ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING.

J. M. ROBERTS recites the Poem and describes the incidents of the Battle of Cedar Creek at 11:15 a. m., 4 p. m., and 8:30 p. m.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

GRAND MATINEE.

This afternoon, and to-night, last two performances of the excellent bill for this week.

THE DOOM OF THE FUMFUZZLUMS.

ACTOR AND NOVICE.

BOB HART'S GREAT STUMP SPEECH.

MANNING'S PATHETIC BALLADS.

Precisely the same bill afternoon and evening. Monday, entirely new bill. Tickets bought from speculators will be stopped at the door.

FARWELL HALL.

HUMOROUS LECTURE.

MOSES E. CHENEY.

Thirty-five years a Vermont Singing Master, will give his inimitable lecture, interspersed with musical illustrations of Ancient singing, at Farwell Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 25.

As a Lecturer, Singer, and Humorist he has no equal. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Office open for sale of reserved seats at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, Oct. 24.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAWRENCE BARRETT

As ELLIOTT GREY.

THIS SATURDAY—LAST TWO PERFORMANCES of Lester Wallack's romantic play of

ROSEDALE; or, The Rifle Ball,

TO-DAY—ONLY ROSEDALE MATINEE at 2 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents. To-night—ROSEDALE. Last time.

MONDAY—LAWRENCE BARRETT will appear as Jasper, the Opium Eater, in a dramatization (expressly for him) by T. C. DeLeon, Esq., from the last work of Charles Dickens, for first time on any stage, THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and Saturday Matinee, Oct. 20, 21 and 22.

Signor A. BISCACCIANTI has the honor to announce THREE GRAND CONCERTS, on which occasions the greatest living tenor, Signor LEFRANC, assisted by the following eminent artists: Mme. IDA ROSENBERG, the gifted young American Prima Donna; Signor REINA, the Powerful Baritone; Signor SUSINI, the popular Basso; CHARLES WERNER, Private Violoncellist to His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; Signor NICOLAO, Musical Director.

Admission, including reserved seats, $1. Gallery, 50c. Box Office open on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

THE MAGIC FLUTE,

By W. A. MOZART,

Wednesday and Thursday Eve's, Oct. 26 and 27,

BY THE

CONCORDIA MAENNERCHOR,

For the benefit of the

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Sale of Reserved Seats will commence Thursday, Oct. 20, at the Opera House Box Office.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Regular Saturday's Sale.

LARGE STOCK OF

New Furniture, Household Goods of all kinds,

Carpets, Mirrors, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at 9½ a. m., at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE SALE.

180 Building Lots,

Being Balance of the 300 Lots in Sec. 35, Town 40, to be Sold

AT AUCTION,

On Monday, October 24, 1870,

AT 2½ O'CLOCK P. M.

[illegible] lots fronting on Kimball-st., 50x125.

[illegible] lots fronting on Sheridan-st., 50x125.

[illegible] lots fronting on Mentmore-st., 50x125.

[illegible] lots fronting on Humboldt-av., 50x125.

[illegible] lots fronting on Dickens-av., 50x125.

[illegible] lots fronting on Armitage-av., 50x125.

Full warrantee deeds. One-third cash; balance 1 and 2 years.

96 Lots Fronting on the Boulevard,

Simpson, Humboldt, and Armitage-avs.; Meade and Sheridan-sts.

One-third cash; balance on contract, 1 and 2 years.

Also, Lot 22, Wood's re-subdivision of Lots 20 to 25 inclusive, of Gov. Bargham's subdivision of northeast 5 acres of north half of southwest quarter of Section 4, Town 38, 14 East, being 25x125 feet to a 12 foot alley, situated on the northwest corner of Stewart-av. and Forty-fourth-st., town of Lake.

Terms, one-fourth cash; balance 1, 2, and 3 years.

ALSO,

3 lots on Indiana-av., 25x161.

6 lots on Prairie-av., 25x161.

Between Sixty-first and Sixty-second-sts.

Terms, one-third cash; balance 1 and 2 years.

50 Building Lots

In University Subdivision at

NORTH EVANSTON,

On Easy Terms.

Ten dollars down; $5 in monthly instalments for balance, with interest at 8 per cent.

22 Building Lots

In Block 4, BENEDICT'S Subdivision of NE ¼ of SE ¼ of Section 25, Town 38. Encumbered for $3,500 balance cash.

43 Building Lots

In Subdivision of Lot 11 in

Mowry's Subdivision of

the NE ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 25, Town 38. Terms, one-half cash, balance in 1 year, interest at 8 per cent.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE RETAIL SALE

OF

Ladies', Misses', Children's, and Gentlemen's

FURS,

Being the entire stock of a Fur dealer of 15 years' in Chicago, retiring from the Fur trade,

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, Oct. 25, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

The goods are all first-class, and will be warranted in every particular.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO.

Real Estate Auction Sale,

At our Auction Rooms, 103 Blue Island-av., on SATURDAY Evening, Oct. 22, at 7 precisely, without reserve.

23 lots, Allen's Subdivision, Hyde Park.

5 lots, Wisner & Whitford's Subdivision, Hyde Park.

8 lots, Riverside, close by station.

3 lots, Washington Heights close by depot and school.

One house on leased lot, situated and being No. 39 Fisk-st., Blue Island-av. Rent, only $60 per annum.

Cottage on leased lot, 133 North May-st. Rent, $60 per annum.

20 lots, Phillips' Subdivision, Hyde Park.

10 lots, Rupell's Subdivision, Hyde Park.

15 lots, Stanley's Subdivision, Archer-road.

These lots are well adapted for the working man; small payment only required down, and balance on time payments.

EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

A large and attractive stock of

First-Class Furniture,

Parlor suits, chamber sets, sofas, French lounges, extension Tables, Rockers, Office Desks, Marble-top Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Crockery, Cutlery, Mattresses, Horse Blankets, Engravings, etc., etc., on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Cox's Rules for Appointment in His Department.

Quartermaster General Meigs Will Reply to Secretary Welles.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SECRETARY COX'S RULES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The following is the circular sent, by Secretary Cox, to the heads of the bureaux in his department, prescribing rules for the examination of candidates for appointment. The system had been highly successful in operation for some months previously, but in order to meet the constant demand that persons should be appointed upon the simple wish of politicians, it seems not to have been published among the regulations of the department:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1870.

"SIR: In order to increase the efficiency of the clerical force of this department, and to elevate the standard, I have determined, in future appointments, to establish the system of competitive examination, to consist of questions touching matters relating to work in the bureau to which the persons are designated, together with a general examination in arithmetic, history, geography, grammar, penmanship, and orthography. The examination will be conducted in writing, and each person will attach to his papers an assumed name, in order to relieve the examiners from any charge of favoritism or prejudice. The real name will be written on a separate paper, and, together with the assumed name, placed in an envelope which will be sealed and not opened until the standard of applicant under his assumed name shall have been determined. The maximum standard will be 1,000, and minimum 450, which latter number need be attained to secure an appointment. Each question, together with the letter of applicant, will have a certain power in the scale, to be determined by examiners, and the sum of all these powers will equal the maximum number, viz., 1,000. The act of March 3, 1853, 10 Stat., page 211, requires that boards of examiners shall consist of chiefs of bureaux of the office in which the appointment is to be made, together with two others to be selected by the different heads of the department. I desire that you will select and report to me the name of some gentleman in your office who is thoroughly competent, from knowledge of the work of your office, and on general subjects, to act in connection with yourself, and some one, to be hereafter selected, to represent the department proper whenever vacancies occur. The Secretary will issue designations to the class for examination, and persons passing the best on scale will receive the appointment. From experience in the Census Office, I am convinced that, if this system be strictly adhered to, from the class of persons who apply for office only those will be selected who are thoroughly competent, and that the transaction of public business and the economical and efficient discharge of duty will be greatly enhanced. Very respectfully,

J. D. COX, Secretary."

[illegible]

[illegible] stroy the whole block fronting [illegible] A high wind was raging from [illegible] time. No estimate of loss [illegible]

NORTHWE

Election in Dakota [illegible] Troubles at Red R[illegible] sioner on His Wa[illegible]

Special Despatch to The Ch[illegible]

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 21.—A[illegible] [illegible]

RELIGIOU

A Methodist Bro[illegible] Laird Colli[illegible]

Programme of Services i[illegible] To-Day.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

[illegible]